

2014 Big Ideas Packet- Get that 5!!! ☺

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Basic Human Geography – Unit 1

Location Types, Site, Situation, Latitude, and Longitude

Absolute Location

- ❖ Absolute location is the exact location of a something. It uses latitude and longitude to pinpoint exactly where something is on the globe.
- ❖ Example: New York City's absolute location is 40.6700° N, 73.9400° W.

Relative Location

- ❖ Relative location is the location of a place as described by its surroundings. Relative location does not use coordinates in the description of its location.
- ❖ Example: Louisville is in Northern Kentucky, West of Lexington and located beside the Ohio River.

Site

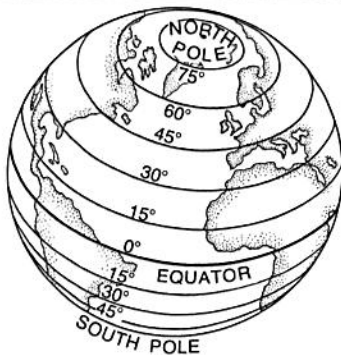
- ❖ Site is defined as the physical makeup of a place. Site includes landforms, water ways, and many other physical characteristics.
- ❖ Example: New York City's site is next to the harbor and is a relatively flat coastal city. Their site has problems, one of which is being at threat of hurricanes.

Situation

- ❖ Situation is defined as the geographical makeup of place including, but not limited to, its political, economic, or social characteristics.
- ❖ Example: New York City's location on the Hudson river and the East River led to substantial growth in their early development, because they made it easier to travel to, and goods flowed through, making it a major business city.

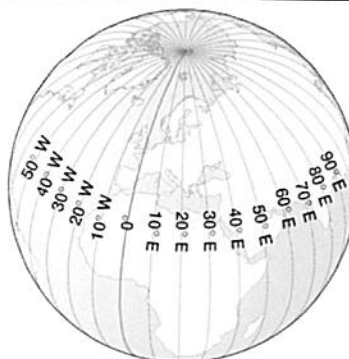
Latitude

- ❖ Latitudinal lines run along the globe going east to west.
- ❖ The range of degrees of latitudinal lines goes from 0° to 90°.
- ❖ The equator is the latitudinal line of 0°.
- ❖ Measured in degrees and is labeled as North/South degree.



Longitude

- ❖ Longitudinal lines run along the globe going north to south. Longitudinal lines are also called meridians.
- ❖ The range of degrees of longitudinal lines goes from 0° to 180°.
- ❖ The prime meridian is the longitudinal line of 0°.
- ❖ Measured in degrees and labeled as East/West degree.



Types of Maps

Maps have four properties: **Distance, Direction, Area, and Scale**

Projection Type	Distorted Area	Advantages	Disadvantages
Robinson (Oval Map)	Severe distortion near the poles	Minimizes errors in distortion	Does not maintain completely accurate area, shape, distance, or direction
Mercator (Cylindrical Map)	Areas are more distorted as you go farther south or north from the equator	Maintains accurate direction which is good for navigation	Greenland looks as large as Africa because landscape sizes are artificially increased to make industrialized developed countries appear to account for a greater percentage of the total geographical area than they really do
Azimuthal (Planar Map)	Distortion increases as you grow farther away from the center in the circles of latitude (includes shapes)	Correct distances between places when taken from the center of projection	You cannot see the entire world, either the south or the north
Peters (Cylindrical Map)	Distorts shape of the Earth	Retains accurate sizes of all the world's landmasses	Sometimes called "too political"

Order of images below: Robinson, Mercator, Azimuthal, and Peters Projections



Cartography is the science of Mapmaking

- ❖ Modern cartographers use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and satellite imagery in general

Maps are visual representations of a whole or a part of an area are used describe spatial relationships of specific features that the map aims to represent.

- ❖ **Reference Maps** show information for a particular place
- ❖ **Political Maps** show countries, cities, borders and capitals
- ❖ **Physical Maps** show landforms
- ❖ **Thematic/Special Purpose Maps** are designed to show a certain theme

Thematic Maps	Uses
Chloropleth	Uses shades of tones/colors to represent how strongly they represent that data/theme
Cartogram	The greater the value of the unit used, the larger the area is used to represent that variable
Isoline	Connects point of very similar or equal values
Dot Density	One dot represents a unit of something; the more dots there are in one area, the stronger the presence of the theme
Proportional Symbol	Size of the chosen symbol represents the statistical value/relative magnitude for a given geographic region

For more information, see pages 387-392 of the textbook

Sense of Place, Spatial Perspective, and Scale

Sense of Place- Used by geographers to refer to the complex, emotional attachments that people develop with specific localities.

- Feelings of belonging are strongly linked to a person's sense of place.
- Sense of place can often change due to major political events, social events and etc.
 - ◆ Ex: Redlining and blockbusting caused certain races to believe their home was no longer their sense of place due to certain races moving into their zone.
- Site and situation are both important parts of sense of place.
 - ◆ Site- The physical characteristics of a place, such as topography, vegetation and water resources.
 - ◆ Situation- Geographic context of a place, including its political, economic, social, or other characteristics.
- Placelessness- The loss of unique characteristics that places once had, due to globalization.
 - ◆ Ex: If all states in the U.S had a gigantic arch then St.Louis would lose its sense of place because it no longer stands apart from other states.

Spatial Perspective- How humans interact with their surroundings.

Spatial Diffusion- The movement of phenomenon; innovation, information, or an epidemic; across space and over time.

- Spatial diffusion can happen two ways
 - ◆ Relocation- The physical movement of a person or thing from one place to another.
 - ◆ Expansion- The spreading of something, like an idea, innovation, or information, over land through contagious, stimulus, or hierarchical diffusion.

Spatial Distribution- The spread of something on Earth's surface

Ex: The spread of population across the U.S

Scale- The ratio of a places size on a map to the same places size on Earth.

- Small-scale- Shows large areas in small detail.
 - ◆ Ex: A map of North America
- Large Scale- Shows small areas in great detail.
 - ◆ Ex: A map of Prospect, KY

For more information see:

- Pgs. 12-22

Environmental Determinism and Possibilism

Environmental Determinism- ¹The belief that natural factors control the development of human physiological and mental qualities.²The theory that nature controls the way people do things.

Ex: ¹People living in extremely cold environments tend to have slow thinking processes.

²People living in areas where grizzly bears are commonly seen will build their house on stilts, as to prevent bears from getting into the house.

The intellectual roots of environmental determinism come from the ancient Greeks ideas that:

- “human diversity resulted from both climatic and locational factors”
 - ♦ Ex: Plateau environments seemed to produce people who were docile.
- “climatic extremes adversely affected mental capacities.”
 - ♦ Ex: The people with the sharpest minds came from temperate areas rather than hot, humid environments or extremely cold climates.
- Carl Sauer was one of many geographers to reject the idea of environmental determinism. He believed that people had the ability to modify their surroundings and that this ability could be easily seen in cultural landscapes.

Possibilism-The view that people use their creativity to decide how to respond to the conditions or constraints of a particular natural environment.

Ex: Pesticides were created so people living in regions with plant damaging bugs could continue growing plants.

- Possibilists do not completely reject the idea of environmental determinism.
- Possibilists do not view the environment as the strongest force that shapes society.
- Possibilism argues that the environment only puts constraints on society, but that people can respond to these constraints in many different ways, so that the constraints don't affect people.
- The idea of possibilism is gaining more and more evidence in it's favor because of the rise of technology. Because of new technology, humans are able to respond to constraints in more ways than they could before.

❖ Possibilism is more widely accepted than environmental determinism!

For more information see:

- Pgs. 5-8 Environmental Determinism
- Pgs. 8-9- Possibilism

MAJOR WORLD REGIONS AND KEY COUNTRIES WITHIN EACH

There are many regions throughout the world. They're listed here with the large regions, closer look regions inside of them, and a few countries within each closer look region.

- **North America**
 - Canada
 - United States
- **Central America**
 - Latin America
 - Mexico
 - Panama
- **South America**
 - Latin America
 - Argentina
 - Colombia
 - Brazil
- **Europe**
 - Western Europe
 - France
 - Italy
 - Eastern Europe
 - Poland
 - Ukraine
- **Russian Federation**
 - Eastern Europe
 - Siberia
 - Russia
- **Asia**
 - Central Asia
 - Afghanistan
 - Kazakhstan

- Middle East
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Iraq
- South Asia
 - India
 - Nepal
- East Asia
 - China
 - Japan
- Southeast Asia
 - Indonesia
 - Vietnam

- **Africa**

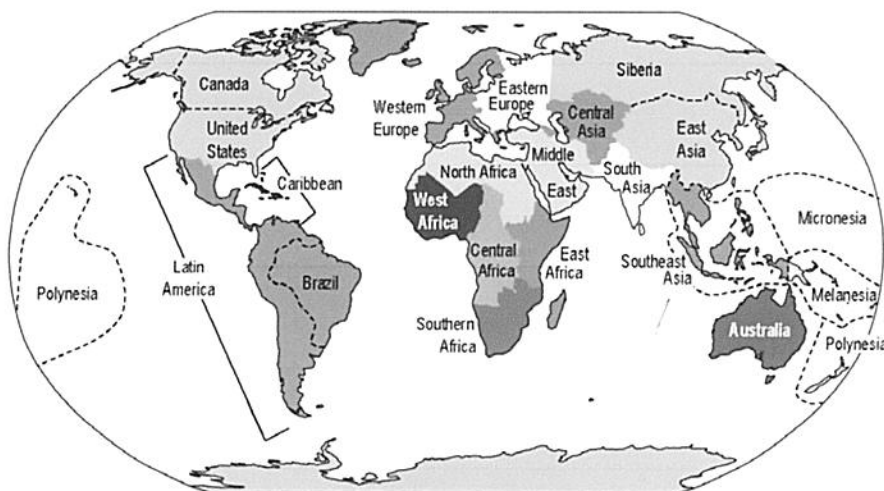
- North Africa
 - Egypt
- West Africa
 - Nigeria

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**

- Central Africa
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
- East Africa
 - Ethiopia
- Southern Africa
 - South Africa

- **Oceania**

- Australia
- Melanesia
 - Papua New Guinea



Density

Density: Arithmetic and Physiological with Bottom 5 and Top 5 Countries for Each

arithmetic density- the number of people per unit area of land

physiological density- the number of people per unit of arable land

When geographers observe and analyze the spatial variations among human populations, they are studying the *geodemography*.

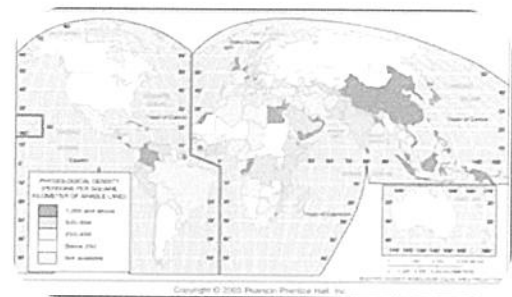
Nearly 70% of the world's people live within 400 kilometers (250 miles) of a coast, so the densest areas of the world are in cities on coasts.

arable land-land that can be used for agriculture

For more information, see pages 66-69 in the textbook



Arithmetic density



Physiological density

Top 5 Countries with Highest Arithmetic Density (per square kilometer estimated July, 2014)	Bottom 5 Countries (with Lowest Arithmetic Density per square kilometer estimated July, 2014)	Top 5 Countries with Highest Percent Arable Land	Bottom 5 Countries (with Lowest Physiological Density per square kilometer estimated July, 2014)*
Macau (20,848)	Greenland (0.027)	Denmark (57.99%)	Greenland (0)
Monaco (15,254)	Falkland Islands (0.26)	Ukraine (53.85%)	Christmas Island (0)
Singapore (8,104)	Mongolia (1.90)	Moldova (53.47%)	Falkland Islands (0)
Hong Kong (6,748)	Western Sahara (2.09)	Bangladesh (52.97%)	Monaco (0)
Gaza Strip (5,046)	Namibia (2.67)	India (47.87)	Cocos Islands (0)

http://worldjourney.net/ppts/ppts/Ch02_Presentation.htm#slide0007.htm

<http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?v=21000>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

<http://facweb.bhc.edu/academics/science/harwoodr/geog105/study/Demographics.htm>

*There are more countries than these five with a physiological density of 0. (Gibraltar, Nauru, Tokelau, Tuvalu)

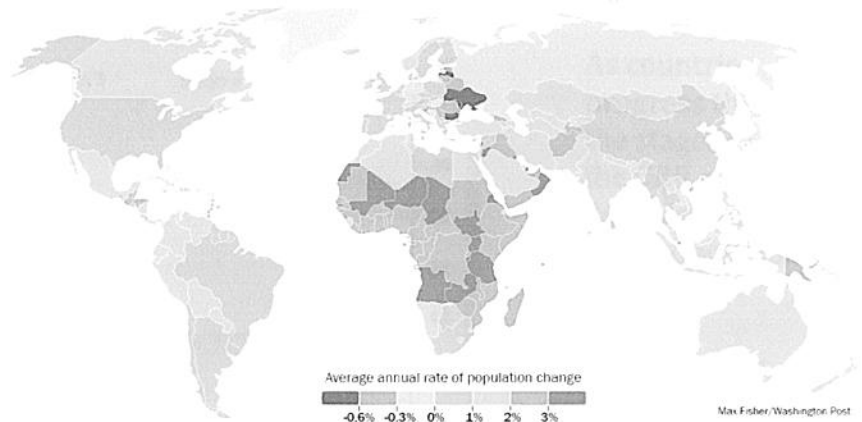
Population Patterns



Global Population

Map of fastest Growing and Negative Growth Countries

Areas of negative growth are in Eastern Europe and Russia. Areas of rapid growth are in LDCs in Africa.



Statistics:

Together, China and India make up 37% of the world's population.

Although China is the most populated country in the world as of now, India is expected to surpass it within 50 years.

By the year 2050 the number of people living in Africa will have doubled from 1.1 billion to 2.3 billion.

Issues:

- Most population growth occurs in developing countries
- Population is expanding more rapidly than it ever has

Most Populous Countries:

- 1) China
- 2) India
- 3) United States
- 4) Indonesia
- 5) Brazil
- 6) Pakistan
- 7) Bangladesh
- 8) Nigeria
- 9) Russia
- 10) Japan

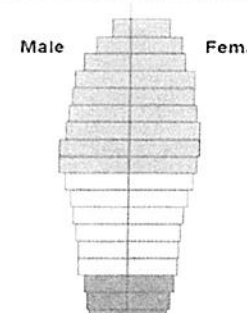
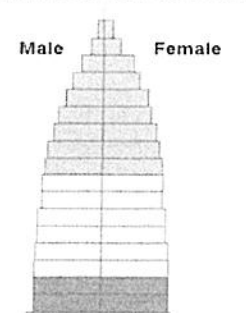
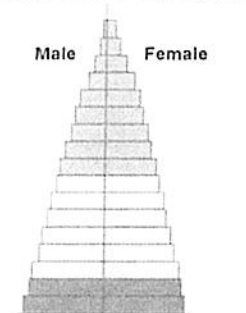
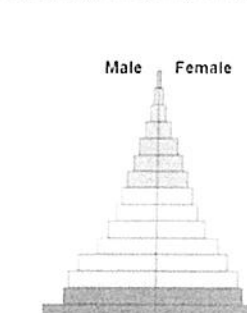
Factors Influencing Population Distribution:

- i. Land
 - a. Proximity to rivers and oceans
 - b. Soil fertility
 - c. Availability of fresh water
 - d. Location of land unsuitable for supporting many people
 - i. Deserts, tundra, icy regions, mountains, rain forests
- ii. Location of resources
- iii. Living costs
- iv. Economic development
 - a. Industrialization
 - b. Good or bad economy
- v. Occupation availability/choices

Population Pyramid Analysis

Population Pyramids are two-sided vertical bar graphs used in demography. They are used to show what percentages of people in certain age groups make up a population, while also comparing male population to female population. These graphs are used to illustrate and predict population patterns related to age and gender.

Based on the shape of these graphs, many population trends and factors can be described. In addition, other traits and patterns can be inquired.

Population Pyramid Shapes and Patterns			
Ages 0-14		Ages 15-44	
Ages 45-85+			
 <p>Negative Growth Germany Bulgaria Sweden</p>	 <p>Zero Growth Spain Austria Greece</p>	 <p>Slow Growth United States Australia Canada</p>	 <p>Rapid Growth Guatemala Nigeria Saudi Arabia</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net population decrease. • Most common in MDC's. • Very low birth rate. • Low birth rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net growth or decline. • Most common in MDC's. • Low birth rate. • Low death rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow net pop. increase. • More common in MDC's. • Medium birth rate. • Low death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid net pop. increase. • More common in LDC's. • Very high birth rate. • High death rate.

Replacement Rate

This is the number of children women in a country must have in order to maintain the current population, or maintain zero growth rates. The higher death rates are, the higher replacement rate must be. If birth rates are higher than replacement rates, then the population will grow. If it is lower than replacement rates, population will decline.

Negative Growth	Zero Growth	Slow Growth	Rapid Growth
• Birth rate is lower than replacement rate.	• Birth rate is equal to replacement rate	• Birth rate is a little higher than replacement rate.	• Birth rate is much higher than replacement rate.

Dependency Ratio

This is defined as the percent of people in non-working ages (younger than 15 or older than 65) divided by the percent of working age people (15-64). This statistics shows to what degree non-workers depend on workers.

• Low dependency ratio.	• Even dependency ratio.	• Medium ratio.	• High ratio
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Dependency Ratio

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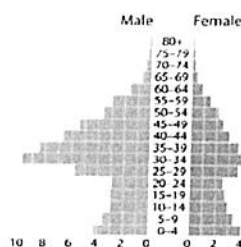
Demographic Equation

This equation is used to calculate Population change from one time to another, the equation is as follows:

$$Population_{final} =$$

$$Population_{initial} + \text{Natural Increase} + \text{Net Migration}$$

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths that occurred in between the two times. Likewise, net migration is immigration minus emigration.



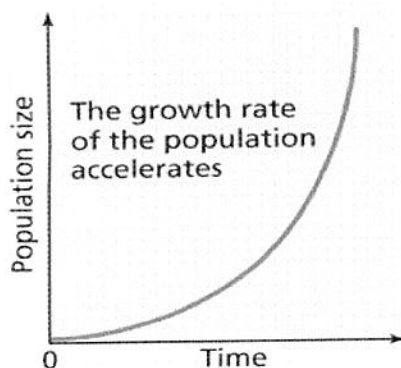
Sex Ratio

This is simply the ratio of males to females. This ratio is evident in population pyramids. In the pyramids above, the ratios are fairly close to 1:1. However, in many cases, there are uneven pyramids where there is more of one gender than the other. This can be caused by many things. For example, in the pyramid of Bahrain to the left, the large bulge in middle age males was caused by a huge wave of immigrant workers.

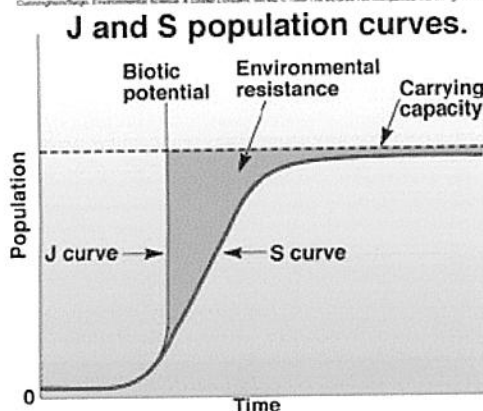
Malthus and Neo-Malthusians (Carrying Capacity)

- **Thomas Malthus** was an English economist who, in 1780, said
 - *Rapid population growth was a major cause of human poverty and misery.*
 - Food supply increases *arithmetically* (1,2,3,4), Population increases *geometrically* (2,4,6,8)
 - **Conclusion:** An exponentially growing population would outgrow an area's food supply. Thus, causing people to die off or leading people into poverty.
- *** **This is Malthus' Population Theory*****
- (a) A graph that models the exponential growth of humanity's population is represented by the **J-Curve**. The graph shows the population would start off growing slowly at first, and as time passes, would grow at a much faster rate.
- **Neo-Malthusians** are people who support Malthus and warn that his predictions will come true by 2050.
 - They argue that there is a natural limit that our world can support because our resources are limited. This idea led to the concept of **carrying capacity**.
 - ****Carrying Capacity:** maximum number of individuals that an area's resources can sustain without significantly tarnishing the food supply.
 - (b) **The S-Curve (logistic model):** This graph was created to model the idea that at higher population densities, limited resources lead to competition and lower growth rates. Eventually, this causes the population to become stable
- **Cornucopian Theory:** In 1960s, **Ester Boserup** argued that because our population increased there would be more people to provide labor, thus there would be an increase in food production.
 - **Cornucopian Theory:** suggests that human evolution will lead to inventions and innovations that will help expand our food supply.
 - This was one of the first theories to go against that of Malthus'.

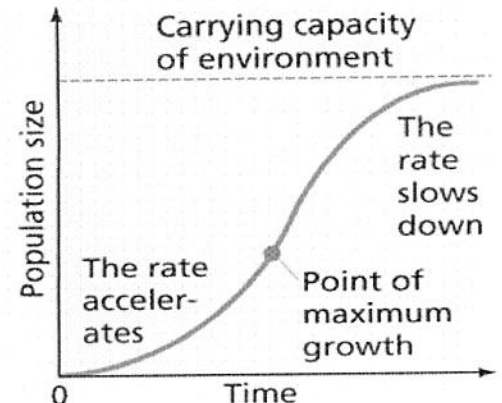
(a) Exponential (un-restricted) growth



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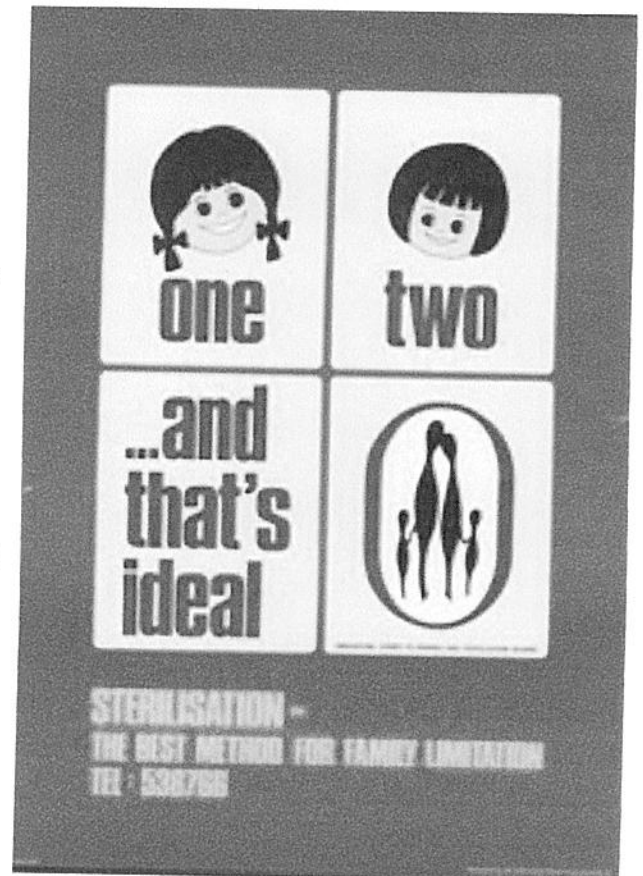
(b) Logistic (restricted) growth



Population Policies²

- I. Expansive Population Policies
 - a. A.K.A. Pro-Natalist Policies
 - b. Examples:
 - i. France: family friendly, gender equal, career supporting policies (tax breaks, day care, maternity leave) support the country's (comparatively) high fertility rates
 - ii. Sweden: with high female participation in the workforce, Sweden has enacted policies such as flexible work schedules and 18 month maternity leave
 - iii. Poland: cash incentive for each child and even a doubled incentive for women having children in a less affluent family
 - c. Reasons:
 - i. Build Army
 - ii. Sense of National Relief (Baby Boomers)
 - iii. Population Decline
- II. Restrictive Population Policies
 - a. A.K.A. Anti-Natalist Policies
 - b. Examples:
 - i. China: well-known *one-child policy*, moving into promotion of two children later in life and farther apart but still restrictive
 - ii. India: worried about explosive population growth, some anti-natalist policies have been enacted such as tax breaks and education of rural locales to teach about birth control
 - c. Reasons:
 - i. Explosive growth quelling
 - ii. Overcrowding problems
- III. Eugenic Population Policies
 - a. Policies supporting natural rate of increase for only part of the population (race, ethnicity, other social group)
 - b. Examples:
 - i. Nazi Germany: Aryan Race selectiveness
 - ii. Japan: small amount of migration allows a very pure, eugenic population
 - iii. Some countries don't allow people with certain types of disorders to have children to try and force a more "pure" population

N.B.: All of these control policies used propaganda in some form



² For more, see book pg. 70

US Migration Patterns

- **Internal Migration:** Migration that occurs within a single country's borders.

Examples:

- ❖ Most people migrate from rural to urban areas.
- ❖ Most migrants are men in their 20s for who are looking for work.
- ❖ Early 20th century, tens of thousands of African American families from the south of the US migrated to the industrializing cities of the Northeast and the Midwest.
- ❖ On average, an American citizen moves once about every six years.
- ❖ Internal migrants have moved from large cities and rural areas to move to medium-sized cities for retirement or family-friendly lifestyles.

- **External Migration:** Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

Examples:

- ❖ Most immigrants who migrated to the US were from Europe, especially Northern Europe (Scandinavia) and Western Europe (Ireland, Great Britain, Germany, and France) (two big waves from Britain)
- ❖ In later 1800s, a greater portion of immigrants leaving Europe came from the Eastern and Southern parts of the country (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Poland)
- ❖ Migration to the US depleted just before the Great Depression
- ❖ From 1950 to today, Asians and Latin Americans are migrating to the US more than the Europeans
- ❖ Today, the majority of Hispanics go to: California, Texas, Illinois, and New York; people from Caribbean go to: Florida or New York; Chinese and Indians go to: New York and California

- **Everett Lee came up with a theory for the factors that affect the decision to migrate, which are:** 1. **Area of origin** (positive, negative, and neutral factors shape the nature of people's attachment to a place) 2. **Area of destination** (positive, negative, and neutral factors also influence the attractive pull that destinations have on people) 3. **Intervening obstacles** (factors that complicate migration, such as transportation cost, distance, moving expenses, and/or the ability to get a passport or visa, etc.) 4. **Personal factors** (involves perceptions, emotions, and sometimes information that may not be entirely accurate) (For more information, see pages 82-83 in the APHG textbook)

Another form of migration is when someone is seeking **Asylum**, which is protection from prosecution granted by one country to a **refugee** (one who flees to another country out of concern for personal safety or to avoid persecution) from another country. (For more information, see pages 86-88 in the APHG textbook)

Push Factors of Migration	Pull Factors of Migration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine • War • Lack of jobs • Disease • Violence • High crime • Overpopulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better jobs • Lower taxes • Nicer climate • Better schools • More room • Low crime • Better medical care • Freedom

Forced Migration - Refugees

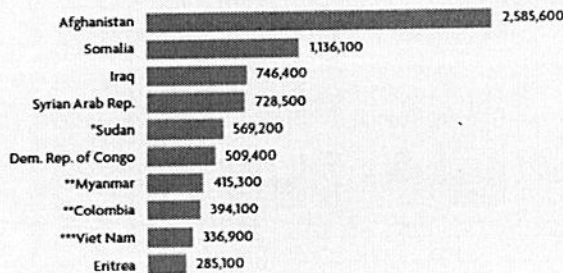
What is it?

- **Forced Migration:** Migration in which the individual or group migrating have no say about where they are going or when.
- **Refugees:** An individual or group that leaves his/her to avoid persecution or out of concern for their own personal safety.

Refugees

- **Asylum:** Shelter from physical harm and persecution one country gives to a refugee from another country.
- **Internally Displaced Persons:** People who are forced out of their homes and into a different part of the country.

Fig. 4 Major source countries of refugees | end-2012



* May include citizens of South Sudan (in absence of separate statistics for both countries).

** Includes people in a refugee-like situation.

*** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

<http://arriveministries.org/who-we-serve/about-refugees-asylees/where-are-refugees/>

Source Areas:

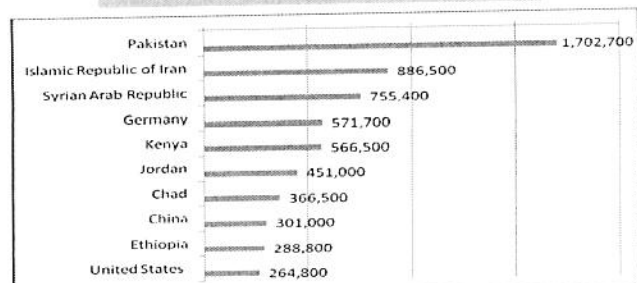
The three major source areas are...

- Afghanistan with almost 3 million refugees in 2012
- Somalia with over 1 million refugees
- Iraq with almost 750,000 refugees

Host Areas:

As you can see the top 3 refugee hosting countries are...

- Pakistan with over 1,500,000 refugees
- Islamic Republic of Iran with over 800,00 refugees
- Syrian Arab Republic with about 750,00 refugees



http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1213/13rp01

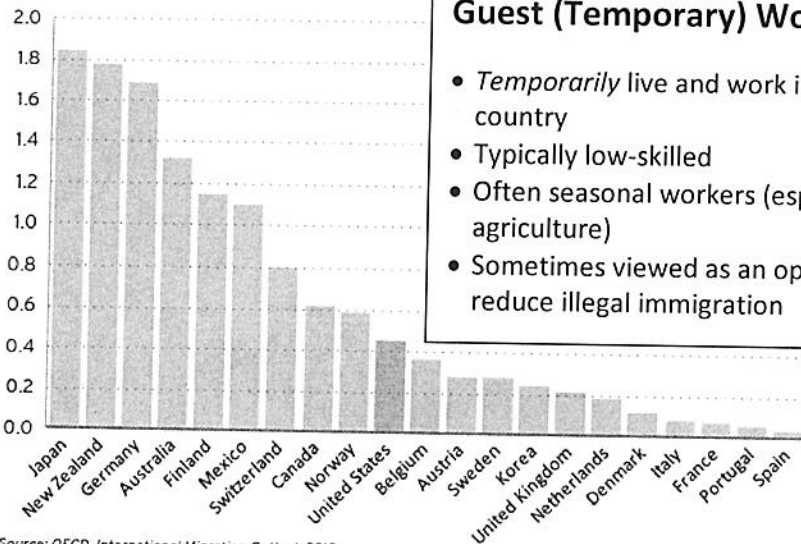
Voluntary Migration

Voluntary migration occurs when a person or group willingly moves from one place to another. What causes them to move? A combination of push (reasons a person would want to leave) and pull (reasons a person would want to move to another place) factors

Impacts on Destination Country	Impacts on Source Country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help alleviate shortages of workers (esp. for countries with an aging population) • stimulate the economy (new workers pay taxes and buy goods) • new ideas/innovations/ cultural diversity • willingness to take low pay • migrant exploitation • strain on public services • cultural conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remittances (when a migrant worker sends money back to their home family) • return or counter migration (return to home country) • reduced unemployment • brain drain (the migration of skilled workers to another country) • loss of young workers

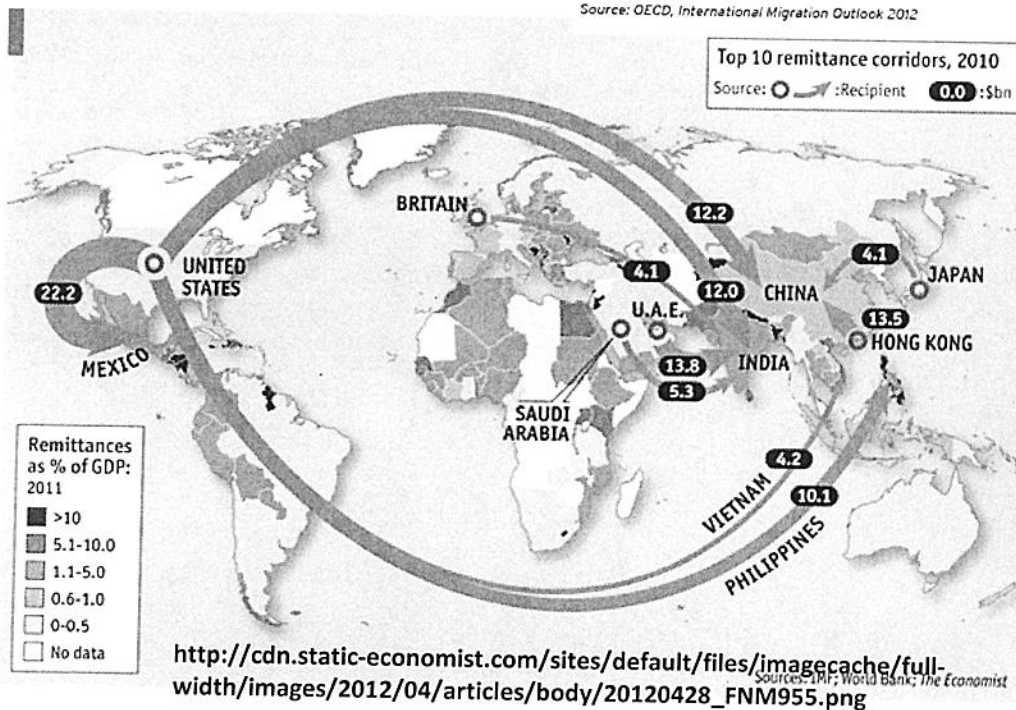
Remittances (referenced above) are significant for many countries around the world. The majority of remittances flow to middle-income countries (for example, India received around \$70 billion in 2013 and China received around \$60 billion). For some of the lower income countries, such as Tajikistan total remittances are lower, but they amount to nearly 50% of the GDP. (See map below)

Ratio of Temporary Workers to Permanent Immigrants in OECD Countries, 2010



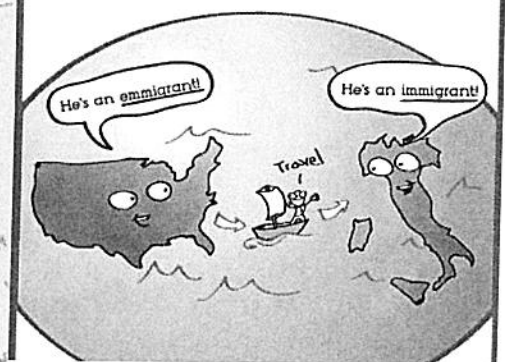
Guest (Temporary) Workers

- Temporarily live and work in host country
- Typically low-skilled
- Often seasonal workers (esp. in agriculture)
- Sometimes viewed as an option to reduce illegal immigration



Emigrate / Immigrate

Emigrate = leaving; Immigrate = coming



http://writingexplained.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Emigrate_VS_Immigrate.jpg

Types of Culture Regions

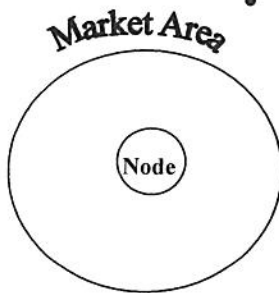
- **Culture Region-** An area of the Earth characterized by a homogeneity in cultural traits; an area with a population that shares distinct cultural characteristics.

- 3 major types of culture regions:

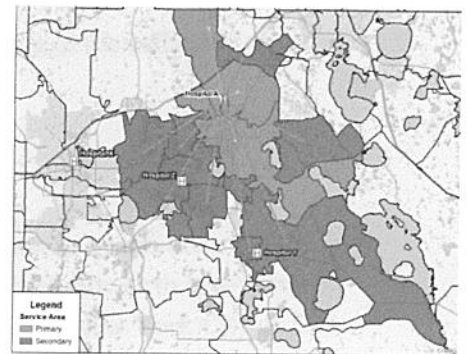
1. **Formal Region (Uniform)-** An area that contains at least one similar physical or cultural trait that unifies it.

- Ex: France, Greece, China
- Most common traits:
 - ❖ Language
 - ❖ Religion
- Borders are set and distinct, several formal regions are countries

2. **Functional Region (Nodal)-** An area with certain political, economic, or social activity that unifies it.



- Contains at least one *node*, that is the center of activity, which is connected to surrounding locations or *market area* in the functional region
 - ❖ The node typically connects the functional region by:
 - Trade
 - Communication
 - Transportation
- Ex: A pizza business (node) and the area served by it (surrounding locations)



Market area served by a hospital

3. **Perceptual Region (Vernacular)-** An area defined by a person's beliefs or feelings; an area created by a person's own associations and attachments to that area.

- Defined by how people perceive a certain region
 - ❖ May be defined by prejudices or personal thoughts
 - ❖ Borders are arbitrary, since they differ to different people
- Ex: The South in the U.S. – For instance, some believe that Kentucky is a part of the South, while others do not

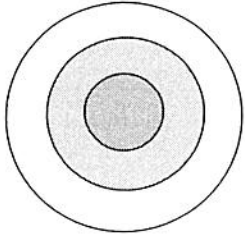
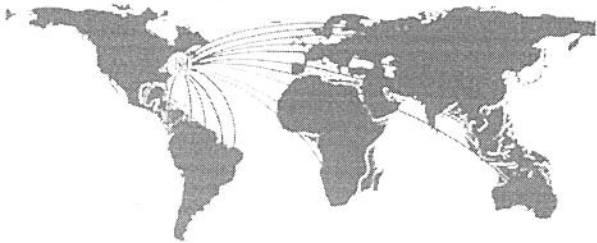
- **Distance Decay-** The principle that states as things get farther away from the hearth, they become less relevant; less interaction with a culture occurs as you get farther from the hearth.

“Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things.”

-- Waldo Tobler, *Tobler's First Law of Geography*

- *Core-* Center of the region; shares about all of the region's traits
- *Domain-* Area outside the core; shares most of the region's traits
- *Sphere-* Area outside the domain; shares some of the region's traits

Time-Distance Decay | Time-Space Compression
Assimilation | Acculturation | Syncretism

Time-Distance Decay	Time-Space Compression
The idea that the longer it takes for something to diffuse, the less likelihood of interaction with or spread of that phenomenon.	Due to advances in technology and transportation, interactions between entities increase, although distance has not changed.
	
<i>The diagram shows the decrease of interaction as distance increases from a node. Darker colors represent more interactions.</i>	<i>The diagram shows shipping routes available from a New York shipping company. Other examples include telephone, Internet, fax, cars, and airplanes.</i>
Key Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance makes it difficult to trade, communicate, and maintain cultural connections. 	Key Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance becomes less important. Trade, communication, and maintenance of cultural connections occur regardless of distance.

Assimilation	Acculturation	Syncretism
People of a given minority culture are adopted into a majority culture.	People experience cultural changes as a result of the meeting between two cultures.	The blending of beliefs and practices as a result of contact between different cultures.
<i>Absorption of minority culture by majority culture</i>	<i>Retention of some aspects of minority culture</i>	<i>Majority and minority cultures are both treated on same level</i>
Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A teenager abandons the folk music his family listens to and submerges himself into modern popular music 	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants to America learn American customs and become Americans, but still can retain their own cultures 	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain African and Roman Catholic traditions fused as a result of African slave trade and formed syncretic religions

Ethnicity v. Race | Ethnic Enclaves | Ethnic Islands | Ethnic Neighborhoods

Ethnicity	v.	Race
Identity of a people bound by common culture and ancestry. Ethnicities may contain many races.		Based upon skin color and other physical characteristics
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Australian • African American • Cossacks 		Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White • Black • Asian/Pacific Islander

Ethnic Enclaves	Ethnic Islands	Ethnic Neighborhoods
Small areas of cities inhabited by minority ethnic groups	Small, usually rural ethnic enclaves who set themselves apart from the surrounding majority	An ethnic enclave where residents live voluntarily (or by force, in the case of ghettos) segregated by race, religion, or ethnicity.
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic islands • Ethnic neighborhoods • Ghettos 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Boston (Italian) • Wilber, Nebraska (Czech) • Stromsburg, Nebraska (Swede) • Southeast Pennsylvania (German) 	Examples of voluntary ethnic neighborhoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinatown • Little India • Auckland, NZ (Polynesian) Examples of ghettos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judengasse (Salzburg)
	Why they are created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate contacts within the community and minimize exposure to the outside world • People are drawn to rural places where others of the same ethnic background are found 	Why they are created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To isolate themselves from other ethnic groups • To rid a place of a certain ethnic group or race (esp. Jewish)

pages 170-181 in the textbook

Ethnic Conflicts (Examples)

Ethnic conflict is often not caused by ethnicity alone; a variety of **political and geographical factors** contribute to this problem.

Common patterns include the **demand for ethnic/cultural autonomy; competing demands for land, money, and power; and rivalry between ethnic groups.**

Factors that predispose conflict:

- **Structural factors** (e.g. a weak state, intra-state security concerns, ethnic geography)
- **Political factors** (e.g. discriminatory political institutions, exclusionary national ideologies, inter-group politics, elite politics)
- **Economic/social factors** (e.g. economic problems, discriminatory economic systems, modernization)
- **Cultural/perceptual factors** (e.g. patterns of cultural discrimination, problematic group histories)

Sri Lanka

- Government against the Tamil Tigers (ethnic minority rebels)
- Civil war in Sri Lanka between 1983-2009

Philippines

- North/middle – Christians. South -- Muslims
- Decolonization left Christians in the majority. Muslim minority felt excluded.

Ethiopia vs Eritrea

- These two governments fight over Borders and access to the Red Sea
- Children from these countries have been taught to hate each other; a cycle

Hutu vs Tutsi

- After Belgium decolonization, Hutus were left with power (Rwanda)
- General slaughter and killing of each other; whoever has power in an area, there is a rebel group who wants it.

Palestine vs Israel

- Israel – Jews, Palestine – Muslims
- Fight over land; Palestine wants its own state and autonomy
- Approximately 8000 people have died in this conflict since 2000.

Indonesia

- An ethnic group called Acehnese want power; fighting against the Indonesian government.
- Self-determination conflicts; rebels want autonomy

Armenia vs Azerbaijan

- A dispute over territory called Nagorno-Karavakh
- This area is predominantly Armenian with an Azerbaijani minority, but Azerbaijan still wants control

South Africa

- Major segregation in every area
- Africans are the majority but are at the bottom of the social ladder
- Apartheid regime

Former Yugoslavia

- Two conflicts: Kosovo wants independence from Serbia
- Serbs vs Croats in Bosnia; Bosnian Muslims caught in the middle

Chechnya, Russia

- People want independence from Russia due to ethnic differences
- Russia does not want to lose the oil-rich fields of Chechnya

Lebanon

- Closely related to Palestine-Israel
- Christians in Lebanon shelter Muslim Palestinians

Iraq

- Three groups: Sunnis, Shiites, Kurds
- Kurds want independence (stateless nation)
- Sunnis and Shiites culturally different; fighting

Major Languages and Their Families

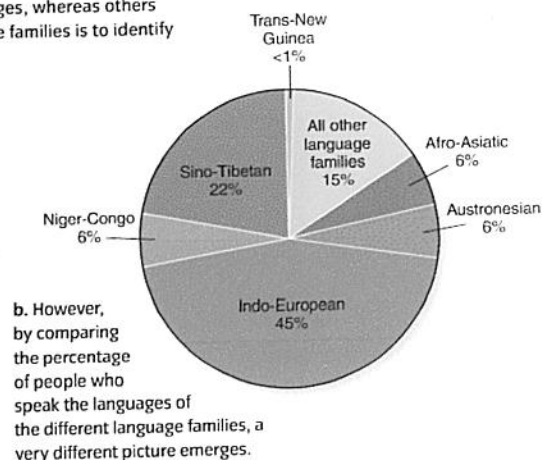
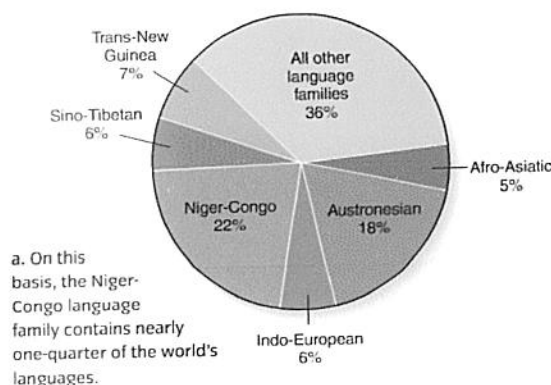
❖ **Language**

- **Language**- system of communication based on symbols that have agreed-upon meanings
 - Language is a key component of culture
 - Language is important to the functioning society and is a marker of who we are
- **Dialect**- a particular variety of a language characterized by distinctive vocabulary, grammar, and/or punctuation

❖ **Language Families**

- **Language family**- a collection of languages that share a common but distant ancestor
- There are 6 major language families
 - **Indo-European**
 - English and Hindi are part of this family
 - 6 of the 9 largest world languages are in this family
 - Languages of this family are spoken in North America, South America, Australia, Southwest Asia, Western Europe, and parts of South Africa, India, and Russia
 - **Sino-Tibetan**
 - Mandarin Chinese and Burmese are part of this family
 - Languages in this family are spoken in southern China and Southeast Asia
 - **Afro-Asiatic**
 - Arabic and Hebrew are part of this family
 - Languages in this family are spoken in Northern Africa and the Middle East
 - **Niger Congo**
 - Yoruba and Zulu are part of this family
 - Languages in this family are spoken in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - **Austronesian**
 - Tagalog and Bahasa Indonesia are part of this family
 - Languages in this family are spoken in Madagascar and the East Asia Pacific
 - **Trans-New Guinea**
 - Tetum is part of this family
 - Languages in this family are spoken in Papua New Guinea

Language families are diverse: Some contain more than 1,000 languages, whereas others may contain just a few. Thus, one way to distinguish "major" language families is to identify those that proportionally have the most languages.



For more information, see pages 98-105 in the textbook

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LANGUAGE-ENDANGERED LANGUAGES, EXTINCT LANGUAGES, SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE DISAPPEARANCE

- **Language-** a system of communication based on symbols that have agreed upon meanings
- **Endangered language-** a language that is no longer taught to children by their parents and is not used for everyday conversation
- **Extinct language(dead language)-** a language that has no living speakers

Endangered Languages

- One language dies out every two weeks.
- There are 7,000 languages in the world. 78% of the world's population speaks 85 largest languages.
- Half of the world's languages are endangered. Researchers suggest that a mass extinction of languages within the next 50-60 years.
- The Americas (North America, Central America, and South America), Eastern Siberia, and Australia are the 3 main regions where languages are dying quickly.
- Languages disappear as time pass by; it does not die at once.

Factors Leading to Extinct Languages

- **Natural disasters, famine, and disease-** These sicknesses can wipe out people who speak a certain language. Ex: The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami affected the people in the Andaman Islands who spoke Bengali.
- **War/Genocide-** A whole population of people that speak the same language could be gone. Ex: The population of Tasmania gone by colonists; Mayan languages of Guatemala by civil war.
- **Abandoning Ancestor Language**
 - If a person is bilingual, they will focus more on the language that is spoken by majority.
 - Parents are not teaching their children their dominant language.
 - People are learning mega-languages to be in business/trade and have a higher social status.
- **Political Repression-** Nation-states are promoting a single national culture to stop using minority languages in public (schools, social media, etc.).

Significance of Language Disappearance

- **Loss of culture-**When people lose their language, they lose their cultural traditions like songs, myths, poetry.
- **Loss of unique cultural knowledge-** such as historical, spiritual and ecological knowledge, which may be essential for the survival of not only its speakers, but also others.
- People who abandon their ancestor's language, lose touch with heritage.

Textbook pages 112-116

Convergence and Diffusion of Languages

Ways Language Diffuse

- **Historically**, new means of transportation attracted diffusion of languages but nowadays:
 - **Political Forces**- Due to the rise of British Empire, more speakers of languages like English, French, and Spanish exist outside of the hearth than within.
 - **Economic Forces**- Tourism and foreign businesses cause employees to become bilingual to accommodate the international world. It can also influence wealth and how a person is perceived.
 - **Religion Forces**- If mother tongue is different from the one of a sacred text, it becomes vital to learn that language to remain active in the practiced religion.
- **Additionally**, how a language is used in the world influences its diffusion. Different languages can be used for different purposes like one at home, and another for the public use.

Effects of Language Diffusion

- Language diffusion can cause dialects, convergence, pidgins, and creole languages which in turn makes each language more diverse than its normal one.
 - **Dialects** occur when a particular language is changed by a region to have some distinct vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
 - **Language Convergence** is when basically 2 languages merge together to create a mixture due to constant interaction.
 - A prime example is Spanglish— a combination of Spanish and English— to create many different words used in that region. Words include chatear (to chat) and loncheat (to lunch). Convergence also occurs a lot in India.
 - This also addresses pidgin and creole languages, because they are basically examples of language convergence because they collapse the grammar and vocabulary practices of 2 or more languages and combine them into one.

For more information, see pages 105-110 and the image on pg. 104. The image provides an excellent visual on diffusion of languages and how a variation of one language creates a different branch in the Indo- European language family tree.

Lingua Franca, Pidgin, Creole, Standard Language, Official Language, & Dialect

1. Lingua Franca

- a. A language used for business and trade purposes between people who do not speak the same language.
- b. Most people believe that English is the global lingua franca.

2. Pidgin Languages

- a. A language that combines vocabulary and grammatical practices from 2 or more languages that have come in contact.

- b. *Pidginization* is the process of creating a pidgin language.

- c. Example:

Language #1	Language #2	Pidgin Language
Spanish	English	Spanglish
French	Vietnamese	Tay Boi

3. Creole Languages

- a. A pidgin language that is later taught as a first language to a group of people.
- b. *Creolization* the process of taking a pidgin language and expanding it to people so that it becomes a pidgin language.
- c. Example: Hawaiian Pidgin English was taught to the children as a first language therefore becoming a creole language.

4. Standard Language

- a. A language that is promoted in the culture and is used in everyday life, for example in schools.
- b. Example: “the Queen’s English” is promoted in the United Kingdom.

5. Official Language

- a. A language that is designated for formal use in a country’s political, legal, and administrative affairs.
- b. A country can be unilingual, bilingual, trilingual, or not have an official language at all.

6. Dialect

- a. The various forms of a single language that provide important clues about linguistic boundaries and the relationships between language and identity.
- b. Accent-Something perceived when a person has a different pronunciation than your own.
- c. Mutual Intelligibility-When 2 people who speak different dialects are able to understand each other while communicating.
- d. Isogloss-A boundary that marks word usage.

***For more information refer to pages 108-118 in the textbook.**

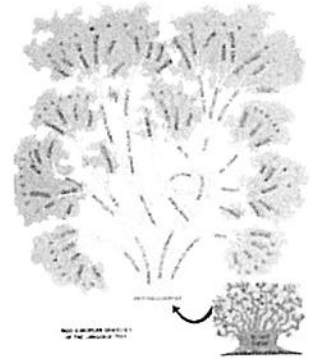
Toponymy and the Centrality of Language to Culture

1. A **Toponym** is a place name given to certain features on the land.
 - a. Settlements
 - b. Terrain Features
 - c. Streams
 2. People are responsible for making places; so they are not already there and are not definite.
 3. George Stewart recognized certain things dominate American toponyms.
 - a. Descriptive (Rocky Mountains)
 - b. Associative (Mill Valley, California)
 - c. Commemorative (San Francisco)
 - d. Mandatory (Paradise Valley, Arizona)
 - e. Incidents (Battle Creek, Michigan)
 - f. Possession (Johnson City, Texas)
 - g. Folk (Plains, Georgia)
 - h. Manufactured (Truth or Consequences, New Mexico)
 - i. Mistakes (Lasker, North Carolina... supposed to be Alaska)
 - j. Shift Names
 - i. Relocated names, such as those in migrant communities (Lancaster, Lancaster to England, Pennsylvania)
 - ii. Double Names (Alpine Mountains)
 4. The US Board on Geographic Names is responsible for deciding what toponyms are on the map.
 5. A town in Wales feared the loss of the Welsh language and changed their name to **Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlilllantysiliogogoch** (the church of St. Mary in the hollow of white hazel near the rapid whirlpool by the church of St. Tysilio of the Red Cave).
- Toponymy** gives people their own sense of cultural identity and uniqueness. It allows them to really be a part of their culture and society.
6. **Language** is a set of sounds, combinations of sounds, and symbols that are used for communication.

An area's own distinct language provides a culture with the opportunity to be different. It shows them how a folk culture can withstand years and years of their own unique identity.

People, such as the ones in the town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlilllantysiliogogoch, changed their name to preserve their language and culture.

7. There are roughly 65,000 languages in the world today, but over 2,000 have fewer than 1,000 speakers.
8. There are many different language families, but they all come from the same language.
9. The most spoken language family is the Indo-European language.



See pages 98-104, 123

Universal Religions (Buddhism, Islam, Christianity)

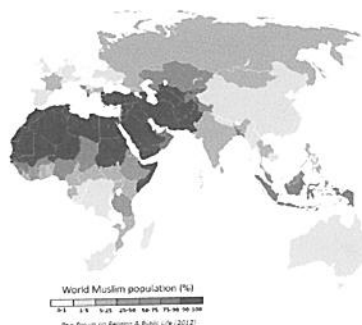
Universalizing Religions: widespread appeal (crosses many political borders), *actively seeks converts* (proselytizing) by offering belief systems with a universal appropriateness and appeal, missionaries, closely associated with key individual who established the religion

Religion	Christianity – Christians (2.3 billion adherents)	Islam - Muslims (1.3 billion adherents)	Buddhism - Buddhists
Type	Abrahamic Faith / Western	Abrahamic Faith / Western	Vedic Faith / Eastern
Divisions	[Split into Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Roman Catholicism: most adherents, Pope, centered on Rome, (Western Christianity) ◦ Eastern Orthodoxy: based in Istanbul, no Pope, Patriarchs ◦ Protestantism: most adherents in the US, Pastors or Ministers -Protestant Reformation (16th century) when leaders like MLK Jr. challenged the church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sunni Muslims: largest and most widespread (80%), accepted someone outside of Muhammad's family as 1st successor ◦ Shi'ite/Shia Muslims: concentrated in Iran (15%), those who felt Muhammad's immediate successor should be from his family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Theravada Buddhism: (Southeast Asia) study of Buddhist scripture and practice of disciplined behavior ◦ Mahayana Buddhism: (East Asia) another way of nirvana, Buddha is the divine savior
Diffusion Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Original Hearth: Mediterranean ◦ Diffused throughout Europe and to other parts of the world through colonial powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Fastest growing religion (2nd largest) ◦ Founder: Muhammad ◦ Diffused west into North Africa; through trade, Islam diffused into Southeast Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Founder: Siddhartha Gautama ◦ Diffused south to Sri Lanka, and to East and Southeast Asia
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Trinity: the Father, the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit ◦ Holy Book: Bible ◦ Pray in Churches ◦ Conflicts: Fighting for Jerusalem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Muhammad (prophet) received revelations from Allah ◦ Holy Book: Qu'ran ◦ Sacred City: Mecca ◦ Must follow 5 Pillars of Islam and make a hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) ◦ Pray in Mosques (with Minarets) ◦ Conflicts: Crusades to take Jerusalem 	<p>Siddhartha Gautama is the Buddha/ "enlightened one"</p> <p>Pray in Temples</p> <p>Nirvana: escape from death/rebirth cycle</p> <p>Four Noble Truths</p>
Symbols	Steeple and Cross	Minarets on mosques	Pagodas and Stupas, Dharma Chakra

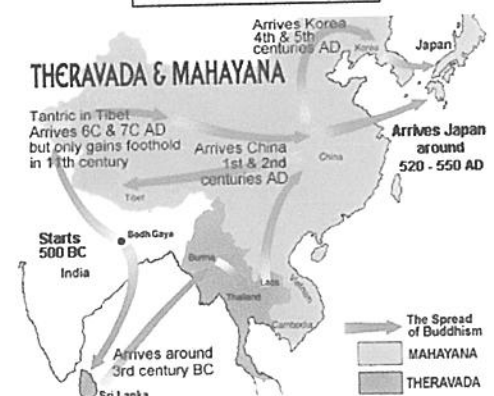
Christianity



Islam



Buddhism



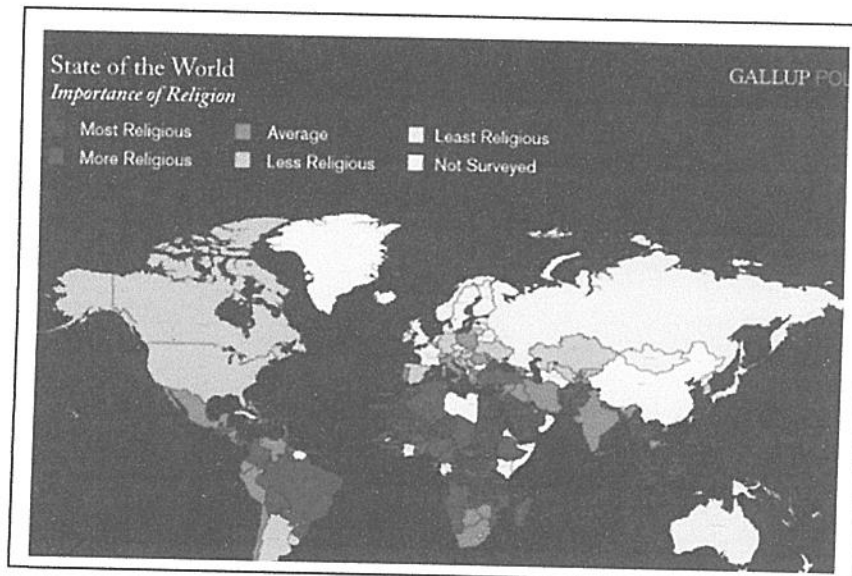
Secularism and Fundamentalism

Secularism: Individual or societal apathy or hostility to organized religions

Fundamentalism: Religious beliefs that direct a person's whole life and often interpret religious law strictly and literally.

How are these trends reflected in society?

	FUNDAMENTALISM	SECULARISM
DIFFUSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentalism is present in most societies, but is more prevalent in less Westernized states. - Fundamentalism in America tends to be concentrated in the South and Southwest. - "Blue Laws" are enacted which lend state support to religious law (Sunday closings) - Textbooks and other methods of education are made to support religious views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secularism is predominantly Western and tends to follow globalization. It is most prevalent in Western Europe. - Secularization is also mainly urban.
SOCIETAL EFFECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria and Congo: Recent death penalty laws for homosexuality - American Midwest: bans on Sharia law - China: Destruction of Buddhist mosques to regain control of Tibetans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religious expression is banned in public spaces to avoid state religious advocacy (e.g. France's ban on religious symbolism) - Participation in organized religion declines - Western European states: bans on Islamic exercise of religion (burka bans in France, minaret bans in Switzerland) - America: Pro-abortion and gay rights struggles against Christian beliefs
CONFLICTS		



Popular Culture (Placelessness) and Folk Culture; Material vs. Nonmaterial Culture;

How Globalization and Technology Impact Culture

<p><u>Popular Culture/Placelessness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with a large, diverse group of people, influenced by mass media and production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth oriented • The environment tends to look the same. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leads to placelessness, where places lose their distinctness. • The culture changes rapidly. • Usually a product of MDCs, because these countries have more technology and wealth. • Spreads through hierarchical diffusion, starting with influential people. <p>For more info, see Pg. 40-44</p>	<p><u>Folk Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with a similar group of people with strong beliefs and traditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traditions are ancient, dating back hundreds or thousands of years. • Tied to a specific area and often to an older generation. • Spreads through relocation diffusion. • More often in rural areas. • Independent from today's mainstream culture. <p>For more info, see Pg. 50-59</p>
<p><u>Material Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangible items and artifacts, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tools ○ Food ○ Clothing ○ Housing ○ Furniture • Often more important in popular culture. <p>For more info, see Pg. 44</p>	<p><u>Nonmaterial Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nontangible aspects of culture, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Language ○ Religion ○ Stories, myths ○ Beliefs ○ Traditions • Often more important in folk culture. <p>For more info, see Pg. 44</p>
<p><u>How Globalization and Technology Impact Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization is a large factor in the spread of popular culture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As places become more connected, culture spreads faster from place to place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This often leads to glocalization, where global and local forces interact and are changed. ▪ It can also lead to neolocalism, a renewed interest in protecting and sustaining the uniqueness of a place. • Technology is also a large factor in the spread of popular culture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Internet provides instant spread of culture, causing globalization in the process. ○ Television shows, music, and video games are all mass-produced, causing the spread of culture in media. ○ Better technology even allows the mass-production of food and clothes, which especially helps to spread some of the material aspects of popular culture. <p>For more info, see Pg. 40-45</p>	

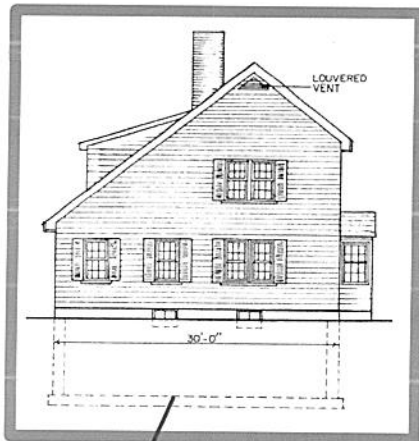


Housing Types

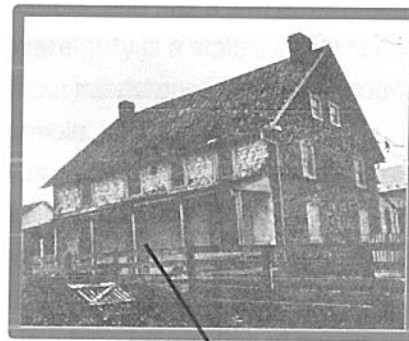
Housing has been a way for geographers to look at migration patterns as well as the interaction of people with their surrounding environment. By looking at housing types, we can decipher the culture of the residing family, materials available, and much more.

Geographer **Fred Kniffen** realized and identified **3** main hearths where housing types were most prevalent:

- + New England
- + Mid-Atlantic
- + Southern Tidewater



New England Style homes, a.k.a. "saltbox" homes, are characterized by a lowered roof and a fire place in the center of the house.



Mid-Atlantic style homes are found in middle of the United States, and look similar to Lincoln Log Cabins. These homes are long with a chimney at the end.



The **Southern Tidewater** housing style is found predominately in the south. These homes have large porches and second floors; built on a platform to avoid flooding – hence, "tidewater".

Diffusion:

- + New England diffused through the **north**, Mid-Atlantic through the **middle** of the US, and Southern Tidewater through the **south**

Federal State, Unitary State, Confederation (and types of government associated with each)

Unitary State

- Centralized Government where all power is held by one agency
- Federal Government creates local government for its own convenience
Example: Great Britain → The Parliament holds all the power

Advantages	Disadvantages
Uniform policies, laws, throughout country	Central Government out of touch with local concerns
Greater unity and stability	Slow in meeting local problems
Fewer conflicts between national and local governments	If central government gets too involved in local problems, won't meet needs of all citizens.

- Dictatorship → North Korea, Nazi Germany
 - Rule by one who has absolute power
- Theocracy → Iran
 - Rule by few based off religion
 - Laws based off religion

Federal State

- Powers of government are divided between a central government and several local governments.
Example: United States → National Government has certain powers while 50 states have other powers

Advantages	Disadvantages
Local government/officials have to be responsive to people who elect them	Duplication of services
Central government can devote more time to national and international issues	Disputes over national supremacy versus states' rights
People have more influence on things like what highways get built, what is taught in schools, ect...	Citizens living in different parts of the country will be treated differently. Example: Different punishments for same crimes and enforcement of laws
Local Government handles local problems	States may pass laws to counter national policy

- Democracy → USA, Iraq
 - Representatives of people elected by majority vote
 - Representatives reflect voters needs in government

Confederation

- An alliance of independent states
- Handles only problems that states give to it
 - Example → none but the EU is the closest to one

Advantages	Disadvantages
Keeps power at local levels	Weakness of central government makes it hard to enforce law or collect taxes
Allows several states address common concerns yet keep separate identities	Lack of unity and common laws

GEOPOLITICAL THEORIES (HEARTLAND, RIMLAND, WORLD SYSTEMS)

HEARTLAND THEORY

Halford MacKinder was a British geographer who theorized that power came from control of the Eurasian landmass, rather than the seas. He believed that the interior region of Europe and Asia was safe from attack from the sea. He called this area the *heartland*.

A major criticism of the Heartland Theory is that the factors of geopolitics are *oversimplified*.



RIMLAND THEORY

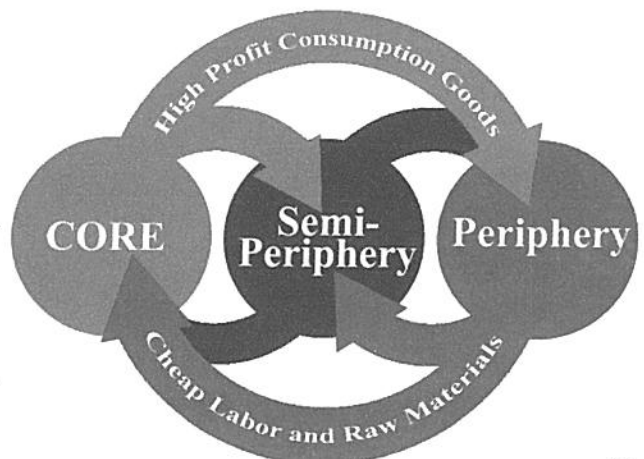
Nicholas Spykman countered MacKinder's theory by saying that power came from control of the seas. The areas along the sea in Eurasia was called the rimland.

His reasoning for believing this was because the rimland contained resources, coastal access as well as access to the interior, and dense population.

WORLD SYSTEMS THEORY

Immmanuel Wallerstein developed a system consisting of core states, semiperipheral areas, and peripheral areas. The theory includes the division of production in different areas of the world, called *international division of labor*.

For example, *core* states have strong militaries and labor forces, while *peripheral* regions have less-skilled labor forces and more labor-intensive production systems. *Semiperipheral* regions are in between.



For more information, see pages 213-214 and 282-284 of the textbook

Imperialism, Colonialism, and Decolonization (Berlin Conference, Self-Determination)

Colonialism – is the establishment, exploitation, maintenance, acquisition, and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory or country.

Why- The three G's

- Gold (money for themselves and their country)
- Glory (national unity)
- God(religion especially for the Spanish)

Types of Colonialism

- Settler
- Exploitation
- Internal
- Surrogate

Who

England	Portugal
Holland	France
Russia	Germany
Spain	
Italy	
Belgium	

Decolonization- the undoing of colonialism; the establishment of governance or authority through the creation of settlements by another country or jurisdiction.

- The term generally refers to the achievement of independence by the various Western colonies and protectorates in Asia and [Africa]] following World War II.
- Americas gaining independence from Britain and India gaining in dependence from Britain.
- It brought the rise of nationalism.

Imperialism- the forceful extension of a nation's authority by territorial conquest or by establishing economic and political domination of other nations that are not its colonies. In various forms, imperialism may be as old as humanity.

- In the prehistoric world, groups extended their territory and dominated others, competing against them for food and resources.
- Negatively, many cultures have suffered due to imperial domination since the dominant have often regarded themselves as superior and have neglected, or even deliberately destroyed, other cultures
- It is basically forced colonization

Berlin Conference (1884) - effect of the scramble for Africa. 14 European powers met and divided Africa up into areas (sections) to be colonized with no care for ethnicity and culture of groups which resulted in groups that didn't even speak the same language.

Self- Determination- the concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves

Results

African nations are split at colonial lines.
Increased number of nation states
Race for power
Loss of Tribes and culture
Established regions of control.

Fall of Communism, Legacy of the Cold War

What Is the Cold War?

- Communism- political theory where all property is publicly owned and evenly distributed to all people
- **War began to stop spread of communism**
- Relationship between democratic U.S. and NATO allies with communist Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact allies from 1945 to 1989 that involved no actual fighting
- Satellite States- countries under the control of the Soviet Union (These countries are the ones on the map in dark gray besides the Soviet Union)
- Iron Curtain- cultural wall that divided democratic Western Europe from communist Eastern Europe
- Shatterbelt Regions- regions involved in the conflict between the Soviet Union and U.S. (located in Central America, Nicaragua, and El Salvador)
- Buffer States- countries that stayed neutral in the conflict (highlighted in white on map above)



Domino Theory

- Domino Theory- idea that if a few key countries in close proximity to the sphere of Soviet influences fell under communism, then others would fall under communism, then the world powers would favor communism
- Never actually existed but was the mindset of many democratic superpowers during the Cold War
- This belief is the reason for the cold war

Fall of Communism

- Communism Fell in 1989-1990
- Signified by the breakup and loss of U.S.S.R. territories
- Berlin Wall Fell
- Communism still exists today largely in Cuba, China and Vietnam

Aftermath

- Division of the world power went from **east/west divide** during time of cold war to **north/south divide**
- **East/west divide** – ideology and political
- **North/south divide** – economic (with poorer countries in south and wealthier countries in North)

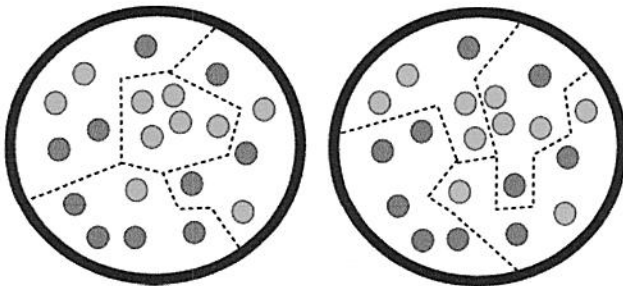
Gerrymandering

- Gerrymandering is the process of re-drawing political voting districts to favor one political party
 - Named after 1812 Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry who drew a district that looked similar to a salamander



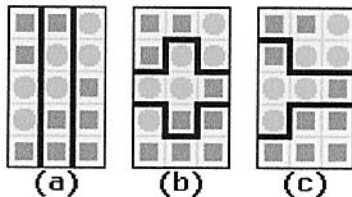
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerrymandering>

- Reapportionment- the process of allocating legislative seats among voting districts so that each legislator represents approximately the same amount of people
- 2 main methods of Gerrymandering
 - Packing- grouping as many voters of the opposite party that you can into the same group
 - The opposing party gets one district, whereas you get all the rest; Excess vote technique



<http://debitage.net/humangeography/political.html>




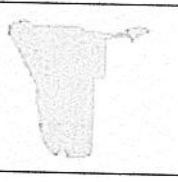
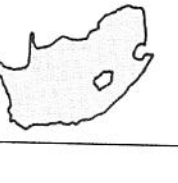
- Cracking- voters of the opposing party are scattered and divided of the opposite party among many districts, spreading them out in the hope that your party has the majority in all the districts



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerrymandering>

- Majority-minority districts- districts where the minorities are the majority
- Voting rights Act prohibits gerrymandering that dilutes minority voting power and says that sometimes there are circumstances that it is necessary to create districts that concentrate the strength of a minority group
- Redistricting- redrawing the boundaries of voting districts
- Unitary- a central government holds all the power
- Federal System- a group of political bodies that share power and are united by a central government

State Shapes; Enclaves, Exclaves, Buffer States, Satellite States

State Shape	Picture	Advantages	Disadvantages	Examples
Compact		Easy to govern, transport, communicate, defend	Little expansion space, single climate zone	Poland Macedonia Australia Columbia
Fragmented		Greater water territory, covers larger areas of the world	Harder to communicate, defend, control	Philippines Japan Chile
Elongated		Easy Transportation, extends over more natural features and climate zones,	More border control needed, longer distance to cover, hard to control	Chile Vietnam
Prorupt		Can use the extended region like an arm to grab resources	Hard to defend against other countries	Namibia Dominican Republic Haiti
Perfortated		Able to pressure the countries within and "watch" over it	Unable to do much within that area, small area can be nuisance	South Africa

Enclave- state or part of a state that is surrounded by another state

Situations can often be volatile between surrounding states and surrounded state: requires diplomatic agreement.

Created from ethnic group breakoff

Lesotho inside South Africa is like the best legit example

Exclave- a part of a state that is separated from the rest of its state

Exclaves often experience ethnic groups breaking off

Examples: Alaska is separated from United States, a portion of Russia is also separated from Russia

Buffer States- states that are between two opposing nations and are permitted to stay

Mongolia was a buffer state between China and Russia

Buffer States can be used to relieve tension between two countries, they can also end up in the crossfire

Satellite States- when a state is recognized as independent but still remains under influence from other states in politics and economy

USSR Satellite States are: Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia

BALKANIZATION, CENTRIFUGAL FORCES, CENTRIPETAL FORCES, DEVOLUTION, AND ETHNONATIONALISM



Balkanization- The process of a state fragmenting and dividing into several smaller states.

Ex: The Yugoslav Federation balkanized and produced the new states of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia & Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo.

Centrifugal Forces

A **Centrifugal Force** is a force that divides the people of a state.

Some examples are:

- Discrimination & Inequality
- Varying Religions
- Varying Ethnicities and Cultural Groups
- Varying Languages
- Geographic Barriers Separating People
- Multinational States
- Poor Leadership
- Poverty
- Weak Infrastructure

Devolution- The process of a country declining from a higher level of power to a lower level of power.

Ex: In the United Kingdom, a certain amount of power is granted to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland via the Scottish Parliament, the Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Centripetal Forces

A **Centripetal Force** is a force that helps to unite the people of a state.

Some examples are:

- Equality
- Shared Religion
- Shared Culture
- Shared Language
- Geographic Barriers Keeping People Inside
- Patriotism & Nationalism
- Good Leadership
- Flourishing Economy
- Strong Infrastructure

Ethnonationalism- When a nation is defined by the ethnicity of its people.

Ex: The nation of Kurdistan is comprised of people of the Kurdish ethnicity, the nation spanning across parts of Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

Boundaries & Types of Boundary Disputes

Types of Boundaries

Physical/Physiographic- follows a natural feature such as a river or mountain.

Ex.: The Alps form a boundary between France & Italy.

Geometric- drawn as straight lines; sometimes follows lines of latitude or longitude.



Ex.: The straight line between Alaska & Yukon Territory follows the 141st meridian.

Ethnographic/Cultural- based on one or more cultural traits such as religion or ethnicity.

Ex.: The linguistic boundary between Spain & Portugal separates Spanish and Portuguese speaking cultures.

Relic- one that used to exist but is no longer recognized as an official boundary; no longer is formally defined.

Ex.: The Great Wall of China was built was constructed to protect the Chinese Empire between 7th century BCE & 16th century CE.

Subsequent- drawn after a population has been established & evolves with growing population.

Ex.: Vietnam & China



Fortified- a boundary that's been demarcated & fortified to separate two places; military often present.

Ex.: The North and South Korean border.

For more information:

Visualizing Human Geography pg. 201- 203

AP Human Geography Review Book Kaplan Publishing pg. 175-181

Superimposed- chosen by an outside power that sometimes does not take into account social, cultural, or ethnic divisions.



Ex.: The African boundaries were formed during the Berlin Conference.

Antecedent- boundary was drawn prior to much settlement.

Ex.: The Treaty of 1846 between the U.S. & Canada.

Boundary Disputes

Definitional – a dispute or argument over the legal language of the boundary agreement.

Locational/Positional – a dispute over the demolition (drawing on the map) & demarcation (marking) of a boundary.

Ex.: Mississippi & Louisiana are on the border of the Mississippi River which changes course.

Operational - a dispute between countries over the way the boundary should function.



Ex.: The U.S. & Mexico over immigration, legal & illegal.

Resource/Allocational - a dispute over resources that is within the boundary zone (which country owns the resources).

Ex.: Kuwait & Iraq over oil control.

Current Territorial Disputes

❖ Territorial Dispute

- A disagreement over the possession and control of land between two territories or states.

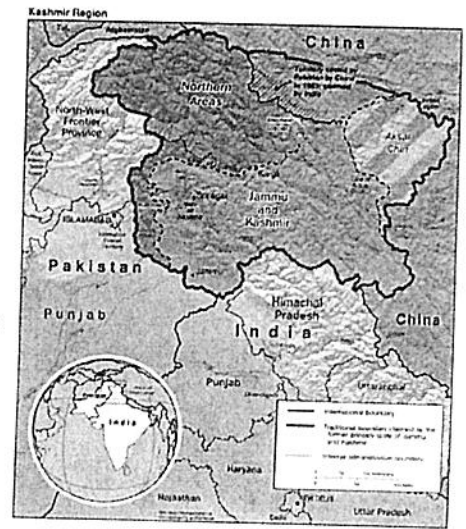
❖ Abyei

- The Abyei region is a 10,460 square kilometer area claimed by both Sudan and South Sudan.
 - Abyei has high levels of oil production.
 - Two tribes, the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya (from the south and north, respectively) claim the region.
 - Abyei was scheduled to have a referendum to determine if it would remain in Sudan or rejoin South Sudan. However, due to voting eligibility disagreements, this referendum hasn't taken place yet.



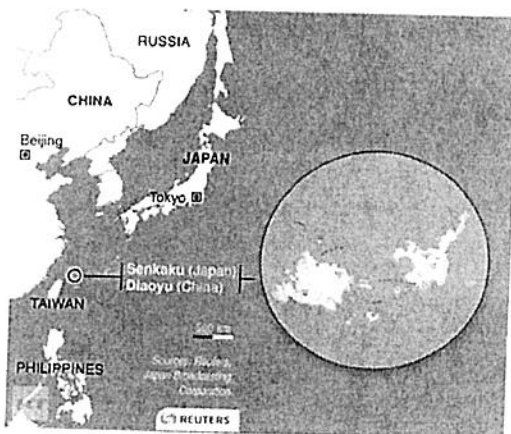
❖ Kashmir

- India claims the Jammu and Kashmir region located between India and Pakistan. However, Pakistan disputes India's claims.
- India controls about 43% of Kashmir, while Pakistan controls about 37%.
 - Due to ethnic conflicts in the area (mainly among Muslims and Hindus), there is ongoing violence in the Kashmir region.



❖ Japan and China

- Both Japan and China claim a couple small islands, located just above Taiwan.
 - Diaoyu in China and Senkaku in Japan.
 - These islands are near potentially rich gas reserves, which is part of the cause of the dispute.
 - Tensions are also increasing between South Korea and Japan over the same region.



❖ Israel/Palestine

- The Israel/ Palestine conflict is based in the border between Israel and the Gaza strip, where many Palestinians continue to live. This very violent conflict has been going on for about 92 years, and is ongoing today. This dispute is over the land that Palestinians call Palestine.

SUPRANATIONALISM & SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: PROS AND CONS.

- ◆ **Supranationalism** is three or more countries coming together for a common purpose or goal.
- ◆ **Sovereignty** is the supreme authority of a state over its own affairs and freedom from control by other outside forces.
- ◆ **BIGGEST PRO:** Power through allies and shared wealth and sovereignty.
- ◆ **BIGGEST CONS:** Having to share power and sovereignty of a state.
- ◆ **NAFTA:** North American Trade Association
 - Works towards **tariff elimination**.
 - Involves **Mexico, Canada, and the United States**
 - **Advantages:** imported goods are cheaper for the consumers
 - **Disadvantages:** many factories were moved to Mexico; without tariffs, foreign are cheaper than domestic goods, meaning consumers are more inclined to go after foreign products.
- ◆ **ASEAN:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 - Works towards **bringing Southeast Asian nations together peacefully and beneficially for their economies and citizens.**
 - Involves many Asian states; most notably **Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Phillipines, Signapore, and Myanmar.**
 - **Advantages:** It unites all the different countries of a certain region within Asia and functions as a sort of European Union for that area, meaning it tries to bring countries to work together
- ◆ **EU:** European Union
 - Works towards **bringing European nations together to improve efficiency of those nations.**
 - Involves a lot of states in Europe, including **Germany, France, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.**
 - **Advantages:** helpful to the European community and economy; makes many allies
- OPEC:** Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - Works towards **controlling the supply of oil in the market in a restrictive manner**
 - Involves **Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Indonesia, and others**
 - **Advantages:** countries within the OPEC get money and control oil
 - **Disadvantages:** a sort of monopoly on oil, making it costly for other countries to obtain oil

Territoriality-Territorial Waters, EEZ, Antarctica; Requirements to be a State (Sovereignty)

State- An internationally recognised political unit with a permanently populated territory, defined boundaries, and a government with sovereignty over its domestic and international affairs.

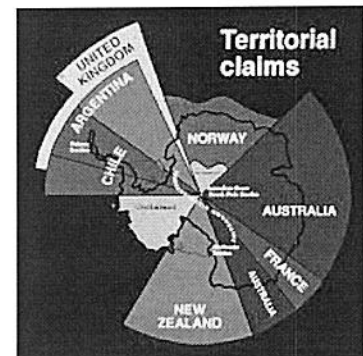
Requirements to be a State

- A Functioning Government
- Sovereignty or the independence from control of internal affairs by other states
- Territory not owned by any other state
- A Permanent Population
- Recognition by other States

Antarctica

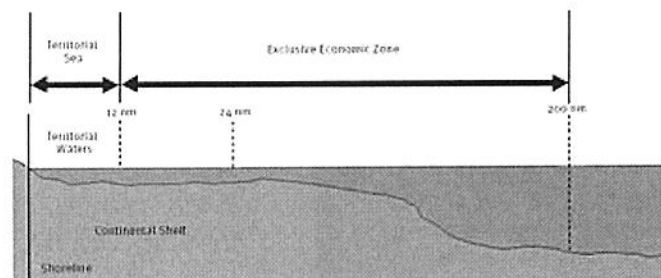
Antarctica is some of the only unowned land in the world and it doesn't meet the requirements to be a state.

- It doesn't have a permanent population (unless your citizens are penguins)
- No government has total control over an area and it has many zones "owned" by many different states
- Has land but no government has final control over the land
- No one has a claim to a state in Antarctica and there isn't any areas that are recognised by other states as countries
- Due to there being no government present there is no sovereignty



The Law of the Sea (Created in 1982 by UNC)

- **High Seas or International Waters-** the areas of the oceans around the world that are outside of the waters controlled by coastal states. In the High Seas states cannot impose laws over those in it, the only laws present are those created by the UN (United Nations).
- **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)-** area 200 nautical miles from the coast of the state, all resources in this area are controlled by that state. Passage through this territory is allowed without authorization.
- **Territorial Waters-** Areas of bodies of water that are under the complete control of the state. These waters are within 12 nautical miles of the state's coast; in this area foreign vessels need permission to enter and are under all the laws of the controlling state.
- If two states have overlapping EEZ or territorial waters the distance from each is split in half equally from each state.



Von Thunen Agriculture Land Use Model

The Von Thunen model was created by J.H. Von Thunen before industrialization and is based on the following limiting assumptions:

1. The city is located at the center of an **isolated state** with no govt. regulation
2. The isolated state is surrounded by an unoccupied wilderness
3. The land of the state is **completely flat** and has no other natural landmarks
4. The soil quality and climate are consistent throughout the state
5. Farmers in the state transport their own goods to the central city; so there are no roads
6. Farmers act to maximize profits

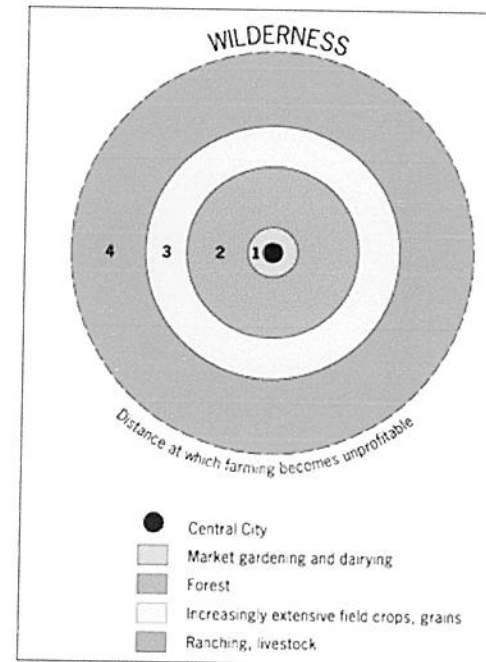
Ring 1: Dairying and intensive farming- perishable items are closest to the market so they can get to the market quickest and stay fresh

Ring 2: Timber and firewood produced for fuel and building material- heavy and difficult to transport so located to the center ring close as possible

Ring 3: extensive field crops such as grains- crops last longer and are lighter to transport, so they can be farther from the central market.

Ring 4: Ranching and livestock- animals are self-transporting, so they are located farthest away from the central city

Beyond the fourth ring is unoccupied wilderness.



The model is an illustration of the balance between land cost and transportation cost. As you get closer to the city, the price of land increases.

Modern Applications:

- ❖ Modern transportation is more efficient
- ❖ Transportation cost is no longer proportional to distance
- ❖ Firewood is no longer a factor
- ❖ Technology has reduced the significance of perishability (refrigeration and vacuum sealed cans)

Extensive vs. Intensive commercial agriculture:

Extensive- crops tend to be spread out and require more land

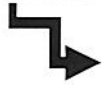
Intensive- need of high inputs of labor and land closer to city

How does this relate to the Von Thunen Model?

Since **intensive farming** is in the first ring, it needs to be closer to the central city.

Market farming, growing perishable fruits and veggies for market, is the most applicable for Von Thunen's model. **Extensive grain farming** is in the third ring because more land is required for growing enough crops to make a profit.

Subsistence Agriculture (examples, where it is prominent)



A farming system that is largely independent of purchased inputs and in which outputs are typically used or consumed by farmers and their family or extended family.

Farm Size	Small
Agricultural Activity	Diverse
Scale of Consumption	Household, local
Land Tenure	Communal, private
Purchased Inputs	Low
Contract Farming	Infrequent
Vertical Integration	Low
Proportion of Output Sold	Minority

Especially prevalent in:

- ❖ Africa
- ❖ Much of Asia
- ❖ Parts of Central and South America

Shifting Cultivation

-an agricultural system that uses fire to clear vegetation in order to create fields for crops; it is based on a cycle rotation that includes fallow periods

- ❖ Practiced in tropical/subtropical regions
 - SE Asia
 - Central/South America
 - Africa

(called different names in different places)

Intercropping- a strategy where cultivators plant two or more crops in a field at the same time.

Has impact on tropical deforestation, and in some cases has permanent destruction on rainforests. It can affect the environment and fertility of soils with short fallow periods due to increase in cultivators or loss of land.

To help prevent: agroforestry- the purposeful integration of trees with crops and/or livestock in the same field simultaneously or sequentially, one after the other

Wet Rice Farming

-rice cultivation in a flooded field

Example of intensive agriculture: an agricultural system characterized by high inputs, such as labor, capital, or equipment per unit area of land.

Also example of smallholder agriculture: a farming system characterized by small farms in which the household is the main scale of agricultural production and consumption.

- ❖ Practiced in coastal lowlands, deltas, and river valleys
 - Leading rice producers include: Thailand, Vietnam, India, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

Associated with double cropping- completing the cycle from planting to harvesting on the same field twice in one year.

Pastoralism

-an agricultural system in which animal husbandry based on open grazing of herd animals is the sole or dominant farming activity.

- ❖ Adapted to arid and semiarid regions
 - Cold lands: reindeer
 - Arid regions: camels, cattle, goats, or sheep
- ❖ Livestock are rarely killed for meat, and pastoralists rely on fruits/veggies for food

Transhumance- moving herds on a seasonal basis to new pastures or water sources

Incompatible with modernization

Smallholder Crop and Livestock Farming

-the combination of crop types and livestock, usually a grain crop, a tuber/root crop, legumes, some vegetable crops, and a few livestock: chickens, a cow, pigs, etc.

- ❖ Drier parts of Asia: corn/wheat, sweet potatoes, and cattle/pigs
- ❖ Middle East and N Africa: wheat, barley, legumes- lentils and chickpeas, and sheep`/goats/cattle
- ❖ Africa (south of Sahara): corn, millet, sorghum, and cassava

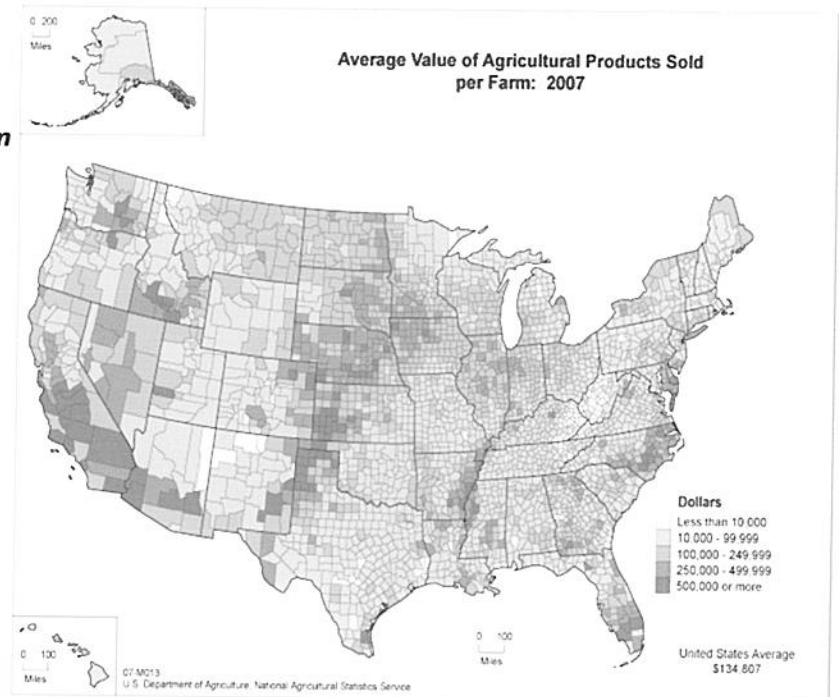
In contrast to wet rice cultivation, smallholder crop and livestock farmers apply fewer inputs of fertilizer and irrigated water, and don't double crop.

Commercial Agriculture

***A farming system that relies heavily on
Purchased inputs and in which products
Are sold for use or consumption away from
The farm***

Commercial Agriculture:

- Large Farms
- Specialized Agriculture
- National, international level of consumption
- Private, corporate land tenure
- High purchased inputs
- Frequent contract farming
- High vertical integration
- Majority or all output is sold



*Commercial agriculture is one part of the large
industry of food production often referred to as
agribusiness (the interconnected industry of food production
involving farmers, producers, distributors, and retailers)*

Vertical Integration- When a company controls two or more stages in the production or distribution of a commodity directly or through contractual arrangements

- Plantations
- LDCs
- Cash Crops

Highly associated with
Commercial Agriculture

Plantations often result in *Dual Societies* and *Dual Economies*

Commercial Agriculture with animals usually consists of factory farms with animals packed into tight spaces (feedlots) with controlled feeding

For more information see textbook pages, 333-340

Neolithic Revolution, Early Agricultural Hearths and Crops

- The earliest humans were hunter-gathers, who hunted animals and gathered plants and other items for sustenance.
 - Majority of the earliest humans were always on the move, due there heavy reliance on animals as a food source, exempting the few groups that used fishing as a primary food source and maintained stationary near the water.



The Transformation:

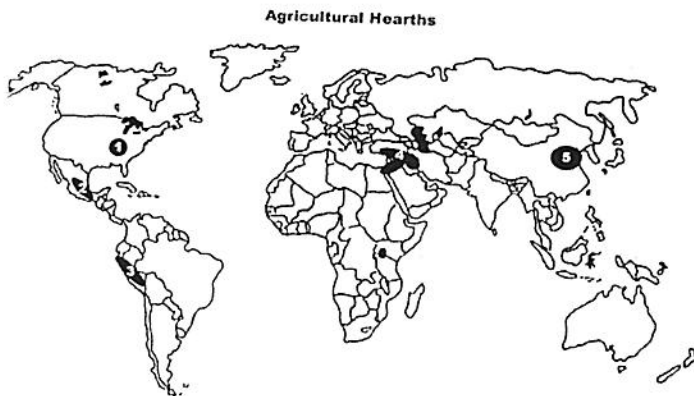


- The Neolithic Revolution, also known as the first agricultural revolution, marks the creation of sedentary societies, in which people lived in one location, through the domestication of plants and animals an estimated 11,000 years.

- Using irrigation and storage techniques, sedentary societies grew a surplus of crops causing population growth and the creation of settlements with high densities of population.



Where the Transformation Occurred:



Created by Richard Cronauer

- The Neolithic Revolution occurred simultaneously in five different hearths of the agricultural innovation.

1. **Eastern United States:** sunflower and other local plants.
2. **Mesoamerica:** corn, beans, squash, turkey
3. **Andean Highlands:** potatoes, manioc, llama
4. **Fertile Crescent:** wheat, barley, sheep, goat
5. **China:** millet, Chinese cabbage, pig

New Possibilities and Effects:



- Through the creation of sedentary societies, populations grew, people were enabled to increase output through division of labor, create trade relationships, and foster the development of culture through the arts and architecture. The new sedentary societies led to the creation of centralized administrations and political structures.



textbook pages 327-328

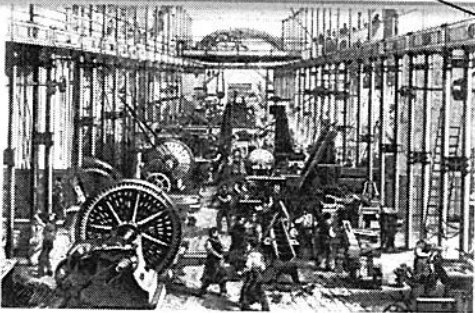
2nd Agricultural Revolution, Relation to Industrial Revolution

The Second Agricultural Revolution

allowed the Industrial Revolution to begin;
they soon after influenced each other.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- The Second Agricultural Revolution- an increase in crop production caused by an influx of new methods and simple inventions, it began in the Middle Ages
- Industrial Revolution- major changes in technology and the ways of production; changed small-scale craft into mass production, it began in the late 1800's-1900's
- Industrialization- shifting of a countries focus from agriculture to industry



Timeline of Events

Farming innovations develop: (*Middle Ages, 1066-1485*)

1. Curved metal plow (made picking up heavy soil easier)
2. Horse collar (sped up plowing process)
3. 4 course crop rotation (eliminated the fallowing period)



More food can be produced with fewer workers



Rural farm workers lose their jobs and move to the city seeking jobs



Workers get jobs in factories creating more factories to make more goods

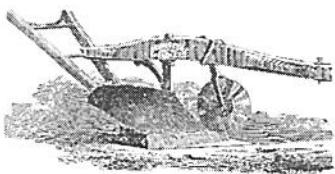


The Industrial Revolution makes machines that further benefit agriculture like:

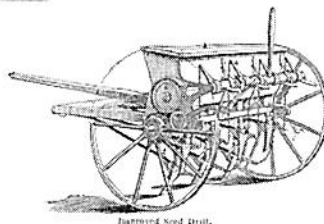
1. Seed drill (sped the planting process)
2. Cotton gin (separates cotton fibers from the seed)



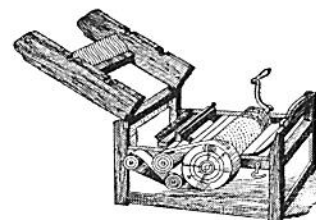
**More people leave rural areas to work in factories
America becomes more industrialized**



Curved Metal Plow



Seed Drill



Cotton Gin

3rd Agricultural Revolution- Beginnings, Impact on LDCs

Beginning

- Started in late 20th century
- Corresponded with the exponential population growth occurring around the world
- Extensive mechanization
- Heavy reliance on irrigation and chemicals
- Agro-biotech (agriculture biotechnology): improve the quality and yield of crops and livestock through cross-breeding, hybridization, and genetic engineering
- Shift to monoculture, or the planting of a single crop in a field

Effects on LDCs

- Neither revolution impacted Africa
- Poverty levels have not changed
 - People are still starving due to inadequate distribution systems, not due to lack of food production
- Increased production of crops in Latin America, India, Pakistan (Green Revolution)

Green Revolution

- Large increase in crop production in developing countries by using pesticides, fertilizers, and high-yield crops
- Meant to alleviate world hunger
- Norman Borlaug: started Green Revolution
- Focused on LDCs
- Mexico, India, Pakistan
- Rice, Wheat, Corn
- Innovations shared with governments and agencies

Effects

- Doubled irrigated land
- Farmer's debt increased
- Soil fertility declined
- Pesticides and fertilizer residues built up
- Staved off Famine in Asia and enabled India to become self-sufficient in grain production
- Wheat production doubled in India and Pakistan

Gene Revolution

- Genetically engineering plants and animals to get desired traits
 - More resistant to weeds, pests, diseases, sometimes more nutritious
- Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)
 - Corn, soybeans, rice, cotton, canola
- Monsanto: corporation that sells GMOs
- Focused on MDCs, especially the United States
- Genetically engineered crops protected by patents

Effects

- Controversy
 - Mix genes from different organisms
- 80% of stores in US have GMOs
- Europe has condemned GMOs

For more information, see pages 328-332 of the textbook.

Consequences of the Adoption of Agriculture

What is Agriculture?

Agriculture is the purposeful tending of crops and livestock for food and various fibers.

When Did It Begin?

Agriculture began about 10,000 years ago in the Fertile Crescent and led to the first civilizations because people could be stationary instead of constantly moving around as hunter-gatherers.



PROS

- Decrease in food insecurity
- More food, less harvesters of it
- Job specialization and innovation
- Rapid population growth (with little food and space insecurity, contrary to Malthus)
- Surplus of food and specialization of jobs caused by surplus help to create more cities which are more urbanized and developed
- Healthier people (varies depending on type of agriculture and production of produce)
- Helps economy due to all the jobs it creates (not all farmers)
- Necessary part of life of people and economies of some developing countries
- More choice and variety in foods

CONS

- Harmful to environment (desertification¹, deforestation², erosion, air and water pollution, climate change, etc.)
- Still food insecurity in some places
- With few farmers and surplus of food, many are reliant on others for food without knowing how to farm/raise livestock themselves
- Commercial agriculture's mass production of food tends to lead to use of more chemicals to maintain produce, making it less healthy
- Mass production of livestock can cause mistreatment of animals
- Loss of biodiversity³
- Rapid population growth

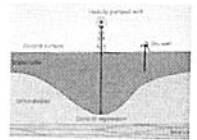
¹ creation of desert-like conditions in non-desert areas

² removal of forest or many trees for non-forest use

³ variety of life in an ecosystem or habitat



Environmental Issues



- **Soil Degradation:** The decline in the usefulness and quality of soil over time.

Example: Due to extensive farming in an area, the soil fertility wanes and eventually the land can no longer be used for agriculture.

- **Overgrazing:** Excessive grazing in an area to the point of permanent damage to the vegetation and topography. Example: A cattle ranch grazes in the same area for many years without giving the vegetation time to recover, and is forced to move when the grass stops growing back.

- **River and Aquifer Depletion:** The overuse of surface and ground water sources so that water from these sources becomes scarce and the sources eventually dry up.

Example: A city pumps a large majority of their water from a nearby aquifer, or underground source. The aquifer is depleted and can no longer support the city.

- **Animal Wastes:** The feces produced by animals in the meat or dairy industries can pollute the water and air. Example: A factory farm is located near a river, and dumps the animal waste it creates in the river. The river becomes polluted and its many ecosystems are destroyed.

- **Extensive Fertilizer and Pesticide Use:** Chemicals in fertilizers and pesticides can negatively impact organisms that consume the chemicals and the environment due to chemical run-off. Example: A farm uses pesticides, and when it rains the pesticides wash into a nearby river, polluting it.

Environmental Issue	Causes	Effects
Soil Degradation	Deforestation, overgrazing and excessive use of pesticides	Desertification, loss of farmable land, polluted water supplies and erosion
Overgrazing	Continuous grazing cycles, having too many animals on a farm, poor management of animal grazing	Desertification, soil erosion and soil degradation
River and Aquifer Depletion	Excessive pumping and draining of water supplies	Loss of water supply, deteriorating water quality, and land subsidence (land collapsing)
Animal Wastes	Large concentration of animals in factory farms, improper waste storage and management	Polluted water supplies, air pollution, and release of harmful greenhouse gases (methane)
Extensive Fertilizer and Pesticide Use	Monoculture, GMOs, and farms that place priority on maximizing profits	Chemical run-off into water supplies, pollution of water and soil, destruction of environmental ecosystems, soil degradation

Organic Agriculture, Fair Trade, Eat Local Movement

1. Organic vs NonOrganic: What is the difference??

- Organic foods are all natural, created with all naturally made/received ingredients.
 - Organic produce is grown naturally using all natural methods of agriculture(No chemicals, pesticides, GMOs, or fertilizers)

Organic Methods of Agriculture

Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• tastes better; healthier for the human beings• environmentally friendly-- no toxins are being used thus no harmful chemicals are released into the atmosphere• saves more of the naturally occurring nutrients• supports local farms which support the economy
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costlier• Expires quicker• Research is not proven to be 100% accurate• can not be transported over large distances

2. Fair Trade

Fair Trade basically is used to adjust trading values so they are not proportionate to the size of the country, but the quality or rareness of their products. For example, small farms in tiny third world countries which produce the world's favorite fruits or chocolate would get pennies in the official large markets for their products if this rule wasn't in place.

Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• workers get better living conditions• equalizes the rights of third world communities• more ideal for the environment
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• more expensive• not ALWAYS fair• puts the developing country at a disadvantage by not getting the farms more publication(which comes with money)

3. Local Food Movement- eating and buying food from local producers reduces the rate of globalization. It supports the local economy and environment.

Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• said to be better for you than organic• tastes better• pays money/taxes to the local area where you live• fresher, without toxins
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• more expensive• expires quicker• although it does help locally, it completely shuns the export needs of other countries in poverty

Textbook pages 344-348

Types of Economic Activities

Sectors of Activity

Primary Economic Activities

These are activities where products created are taken directly from the earth. The most common form is agriculture, but mining, hunting, and forestry are also examples.

Secondary Economic Activities

This is the refinement of the products created in the primary sector, such as toys, ships, processed foods, and simple buildings.

Tertiary Economic Activities

This is the lower level of the service industry, not that it is less important. It involves things such as food vendors, bankers, doctors, ECT.

Quaternary Economic Activities

These are higher level service positions, involved in the gathering and processing of information and finances. Administration, insurance, actuarial, and legal services are examples.

Quinary Economic Activities

These are the highest levels of services, involved in specialized knowledge and technical skill. Some examples are scientific researchers and top level business managers.

Inferences

You can infer economic information about a country based on which of the sectors that its economy is based in.

If the economy is mostly **primary** sector, then the country is probably **periphery**.

Countries that are mostly **secondary** activities are generally **semi-periphery**, such as China.

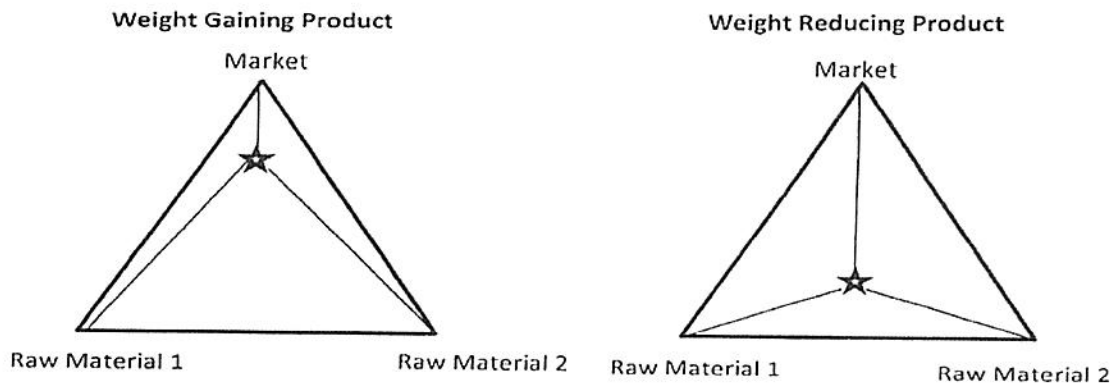
The **tertiary** sector in a country is a sign of a **core** country, but is also found in **semi-periphery**.

Quaternary and **Quinary** services are almost entirely found in **core** countries.

Industrial Location Theories

Alfred Weber – Least Cost Theory

- Three factors determine where industries are located
 - ❖ Transportation cost
 - Most important factor
 - ❖ Labor availability
 - ❖ Agglomeration (clustering of industries)
- Transportation is most important because of the products weight after manufacturing
 - ❖ Bulk reducing – product weighs less after manufacturing
 - Example – Steel mill, the steel is shaved making it weigh less
 - ✓ Products that weigh less will be further away from the market
 - ❖ Bulk gaining – product weighs more after manufacturing
 - Example – bottling company, bottles will weigh more after drink is placed inside
 - ✓ Products that weigh more will be closer to the market

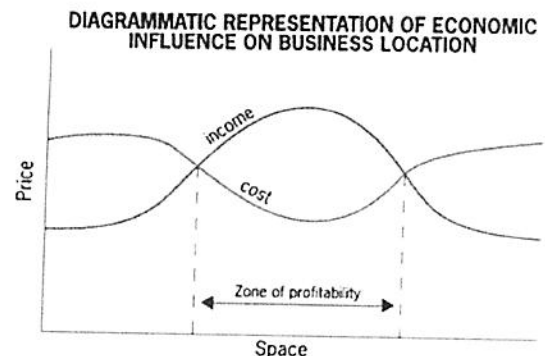


Harold Hottelling – Locational independence

- Effort is to maximize profits between two like industries
- Industries will try to constrain each other's sales territories until they are back to back
 - ❖ Example, two ice cream vendors on a beach continuing to move closer and closer to the center of the beach, until they are right next to each other
- Higher profits would be made if the two industries stayed spread out and independent of each other

August Losch

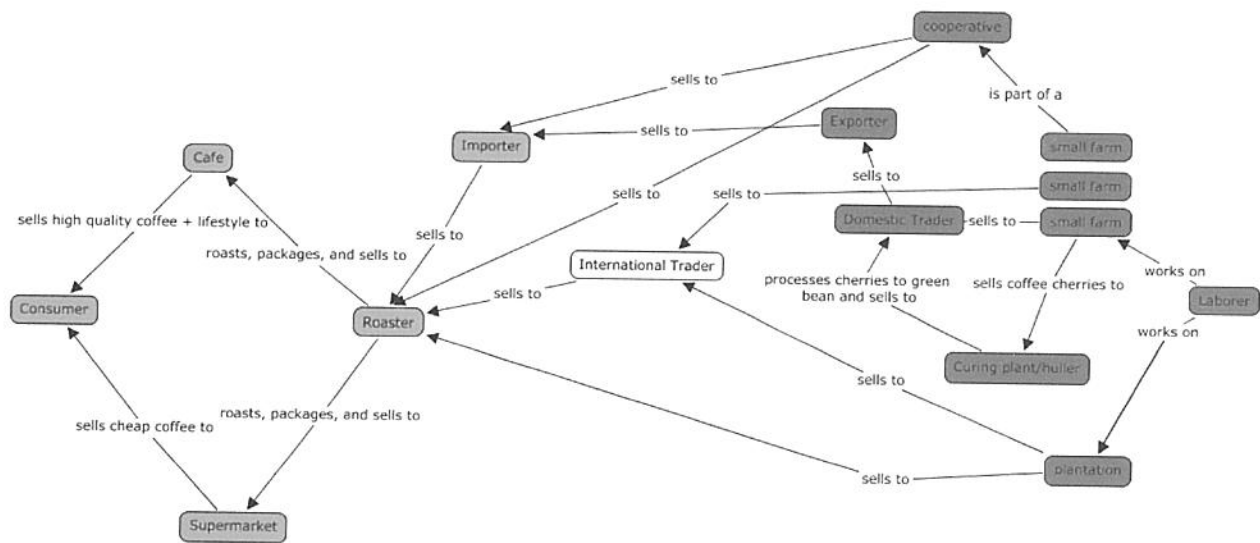
- Two factors
 - ❖ Spatial influence
 - ❖ Consumer demand
- Industries will place themselves in a "zone of profitability"
- Outer zones (distance decay) make sales unprofitable
- Other businesses can change the location of the zones



Commodity Chains, Footloose Industries, Outsourcing, and Offshoring

Commodity Chains

- The path a commodity travels from producers to consumers
 - Commodity – an item produced to satisfy wants or needs
- Value is added to the commodity at each stage
- Example of a commodity chain:



<http://enviro.lclark.edu>

Footloose Industries

- Industries where the transportation cost of the product is not significant to the placement of the firm
 - Examples: catalogs, diamonds, and computer chips

Outsourcing

- Transferring industrial processes of a product to another firm to reduce labor costs
 - Typically occurs in secondary, manufacturing-related activities

Offshoring

- Transferring a business activity from a domestic to an international location
 - Example: Nike
 - * Offshores manufacturing of shoes to factories in Southeast Asia and China

For more information, see pages 304-307 and 312-313 of the textbook.

Growth Poles

❖ What is it?-

- **Growth Poles**- An area of a country where specific industries that bring employees and thus causing economic growth within the industry as well as the housing market and local economy.

❖ Examples of Growth Poles-

- ◆ Silicon Valley- A region that has world's largest technology corporations.
 - How this applies to growth poles
 - Ranked 1st in job opportunities with 387,000 high-tech jobs.
- ◆ Research Triangle- An eight country region with a population of 2,237,430
 - *How this applies to growth poles*
 - Have many high-tech companies and enterprises, which create job opportunities.
 - Many universities, creates an educated workforce
- ◆ Universities
 - *How this applies to growth poles*
 - Brings in young adults looking for jobs.
 - Local economy will increase with more people moving in the area.
 - The housing market will increase with college students looking for a place to stay while attending college.
- ◆ Medical centers
 - How this applies to growth poles
 - Job opportunities.
 - Increases housing market around the medical centers.
 - Local economy will increase with more residents moving closer to the medical centers.

Transportation Modes (Pros/Cons)

Mode of transportation:	Often used for:	Pros	Cons
Truck	Transporting goods within a country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many paths to follow over land Can be used to ship goods between ports Transport good quickly Can travel over land Cost effective Can transport perishable foods quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot travel over water Expensive fuel Produces harmful gasses Affected by traffic and road construction Bad weather affects delivery
Plane	Long distance, overseas, or time sensitive travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can travel over water or land Fastest mode of transportation Can carry large amounts of cargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive fuel and maintenance Pollutes the air Can only travel between airports Requires more skilled workers to operate Bad weather affects delivery Flight delays and/or cancellations affect delivery
Boat	Transportation over water (usually between countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can travel over water Can carry very large amounts of cargo Can make long trips Can travel in a straight line Don't have to use roads or rails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot travel over land Very slow method of transportation Pollutes the water and the air Expansive maintenance Bad weather affects delivery
Train	Moving large amounts of large cargo over land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can carry large amounts of cargo Fast long-distance transportation over land Cheapest per-unit-of-cargo fuel costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot travel over water Can only stop at train stations Can only travel on railroads Very expensive maintenance Pollutes the air Bad weather affects delivery

Breakdown of U.S. freight by mode (in ton-miles)



Source: Research and Innovative Technology Administration, 2003

Textbook
pages
301-302

Export Processing Zones and SEZ's

Export Processing Zones

Export Processing Zones (EPZ's)/Free Trade Zones: industrial areas where the government creates specialized policies & desirable investment/manufacturing conditions to attract businesses

What it looks like:

- ❖ Duty-Free, Simplified Customs, "looser" and/or no tax regulations
- ❖ Trade union activity is usually prohibited or closely monitored
- ❖ Gives access to transportation & communication networks
- ❖ Varying in size (usually approx. 1.3km²)
- ❖ Accessible facilities
- ❖ Relaxed environmental restrictions
- ❖ Readily available/cheap work force
- ❖ Women often make up a strong majority of the labor force

<i>Pros of EPZ's</i>	<i>Cons of EPZ's</i>
<i>Attract foreign investment & trade</i> <i>Can enable the production of new, nontraditional exports</i> <i>Can generate jobs</i>	<i>Can create uneven development by concentrating resources and then causing the neglect of other regions/areas</i>

Maquiladoras

Maquiladora/Maquila: a foreign-owned manufacturing plant that gets duty-free materials to assemble/process & then export

*Maquiladoras= government strategy to alleviate unemployment along U.S. borders & disperse some industry away from Mexico City

- ❖ Basically an EPZ that is made up of only 1 factory
- ❖ Can be found in Mexico, Latin America, or the Caribbean
- ❖ Since 2001, Maquiladoras have struggled due to new tax regulations and a slump in the U.S. economy
- ❖ After North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), maquiladora's in Mexico surged due to low wage in Mexico, proximity to U.S. market, and the growing U.S. economy

Special Economic Zones (SEZ's)

Special Economic Zones: EPZ's of China as part of an experimental national policy to create a more open, market-oriented economy

Used to attract foreign investment w/ tax holidays, exemptions from duties on imported & exported goods, and reduced property rates

SEZ's tend to be larger than EPZ

Often are coastal port cities

Often used as research, development, and tourism along with the original production of goods for export

- ❖ Zhuhai (Macau)
- ❖ Shenzhen (Hong Kong)
- ❖ Shantou (Taiwan)
- ❖ Xiamen (Taiwan)
- ❖ Hainan Island (added later)

pages 308-311

The Four Asian and Four Little Tigers

Four Asian Tigers

- Hong Kong
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Taiwan

Characteristics

- Strong workforces (trained/educated)
- Large populations
- Cities with large scale industries
- Industries in a wide range of things (electronics, clothes, etc.)
- Economies doing well because of large scale trade (mainly with US and Europe)
- Exceptionally high growth rates (approx. 7% per year)
- Rapid industrialization from 1960-1990



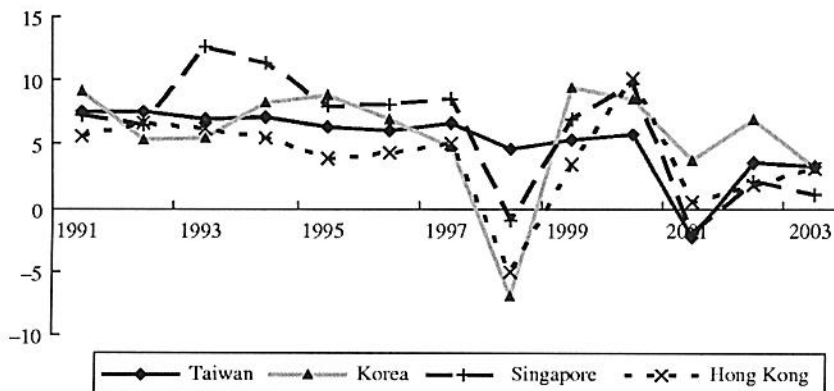
The Four Asian Tigers are labeled above in red (from top) South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore

Four Little Tigers

- Malaysia
- Vietnam
- Indonesia
- Philippines

Characteristics

- On their way to becoming full blown Asian Tigers
- Very similar to the Four Asian Tigers (same area of the world, same industries, etc.) despite being on a smaller scale
- More countries are striving for the same goals as these ones



<- This is a diagram depicting the economic growth of the Four Asian Tigers from 1991 - 2003

Source: Drawn based on data from IMF Economic Outlook Database, September 2004
(<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2004/02/data/index.htm>)

The Industrial Revolution and Its Diffusion

What is it?

The industrial revolution consists of the advances in technology and **systems of production** that began in England in the late 1700s and made manufacturing factory-based

***Systems of Production-** the main ways of organizing and coordinating the manufacture of goods

REASONS FOR BEGINNING IN ENGLAND (Especially Britain)

- **Abundant Natural Resources**
 - Coal and Iron- new machines (like steam-powered machines in textile factories) were powered by coal and made with iron
- **Population Growth**
 - allowed for more people from the countryside to come to the new cities to work

TWO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS THAT ENABLED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1) **Greater Access to Capital**

- England had a powerful position in the global trade system and had control over the resources in its colonies which helped generate more capital

2) **A chain of technological advances that increased production**

- Example #1: The Spinning Jenny (1764) invented by James Hargreaves
- Example #2: The Steam Engine (1769) invented by James Watt



Before the Industrial Revolution: Cottage industries; small-scale craft production of ceramics, cloths, and metal goods.

***Cottage Industries-** manufacturing that had labor from members of a household or a community

The Industrial Revolution and the Urban Revolution

- Factories had to be located near sources of energy
- Workers moved near the factories
- More transportation networks were needed to move raw materials and finished goods



URBANIZATION

The Industrial Revolution and the Second Agricultural Revolution

- Advances in technology and farming strategies increased crop production → **FOOD SURPLUS**
- With the food surplus, farmers could move away from their farms to the city because not as many were needed to produce food to sustain the population (farms were more factorized)

Industrial Revolution Diffusion

Diffusion happened slowly in three separate phases and was highly uneven, causing

core-periphery patterns of industrialization

- (Example: Within the United States, manufacturing in New England was a core area of secondary industry while the South operated as their commodity-supplying periphery)

1st Phase (1760-1880)

- Industrial Revolution diffused to Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany, and the United States (all of these are core countries in Wallersteins **World-System**)
 - Hierarchical diffusion of the Industrial Revolution from core country to core country
 - These places were already tied to England through trade and had advanced economic activity

2nd Phase (1880-1950)

- Industrial Revolution diffused to Russia, Japan, Canada, and Western places (semi-periphery countries at the time)
- Industrial hubs started developing in places that were still primarily agricultural

3rd Phase (1950s- Now)

- Continued development of countries from phase two
- Industrialization of Israel and many Pacific Rim countries

For more information, see pages 298-300 of Visualizing Human Geography

Industrialization to Deindustrialization in the US

Industrialization is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial one.

Deindustrialization is a process of social and economic change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial capacity or activity in a country or region, especially heavy industry or manufacturing industry.

History

- Manufacturing in the US began in New England as early as late colonial times.
- The northeastern states were not especially rich in mineral resources, so the US benefited from the capacity of its companies to import raw materials from overseas sources.
- Coal was the chief fuel for the industries. US coal reserves stretch from Appalachian Pennsylvania to the northwestern Great Plains.
- The US was isolated from WW1 and WW2 because of its location. The US received a major industrial boost from wartime effort.

American Manufacturing Belt

- The American Manufacturing Belt extends from the northeastern seaboard to Iowa and from the St. Lawrence Valley to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
- The port of New York is a major break-of-bulk point, where cargo is transported from one mode of transportation to another mode of transportation.



Rust Belt

The Rust Belt is an area straddling the Midwestern and Northeastern United States plus small parts of the Upper South, in which local economies traditionally specialized in large scale manufacturing.

The major cause of the region's decline is outsourcing. Other countries have cheaper labor and lax environmental regulations, causing factories to relocate in order to maximize profit.

Common Test Topics

1. The Industrial Revolution first diffused from Great Britain to British colonies in North America.
2. The cause of deindustrialization stems from outsourcing to decrease labor and operating costs.
3. Important technology involved in industrialization includes the steam engine.

Transnational & Multinational Corporations

Key Terms

- **Multinational corporation (MNC)** – also called a transnational corporation (TNC), owner of offices and/or production facilities in one or more countries other than its country of origin
- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)** – the transfer of money from the home country of a business to a foreign host country to fund overseas businesses

Popular Transnational & Multinational Corporations

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Baskin-Robbins | • Johnson & Johnson | • Nike, Inc. | • Sony Computer Entertainment |
| • Coca-Cola | • Krispy Kreme | • Nintendo | • Sony Music Entertainment |
| • Dunkin' Donuts | • LG | • PepsiCo | • Sony Pictures Entertainment |
| • Facebook | • LG Electronics | • Red Bull | • Starbucks |
| • FedEx Express | • McDonald's | • Rockstar Energy | • Wal-Mart |
| • General Electric | • Mattel | • Samsung Electronics | |
| • General Motors | • Microsoft | • Sony | |
| • Google | • Nestlé | | |

Other Info

- In the early 1990's there were 37,000 MNCs in the world with 170,000 foreign offices/production buildings. Now it is up to 82,000 MNCs with 810,000 foreign offices/production buildings.
- MNCs majorly affect the global economy in a positive way.
- FDI helps increase the flow of money in a country and promote the economy as well as the potential to help the transfer of knowledge, technology, etc.
- FDI makes it hard for local businesses to stay in competition with the MNCs.



***Reference chart on pages 38 & 39 of
Visualizing Human Geography text book.**

Rostow's Stages of Growth Model

Rostow's Stages of Growth model is a developmental model which means it suggests that all countries are improving...

- Literacy
- Communications
- Productivity per worker.

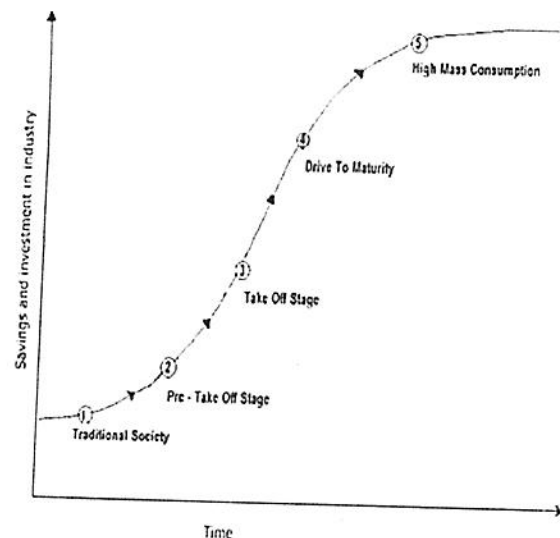
Rostow's model is also known as the **ladder of development**.

Rostow's model assumed...

- That all countries would follow the same or similar path to development.
 - He assumed this through the five stages of his model:
1. Traditional Stage- The economy is agriculturally based, and the structure of the society and people is that both resist change.
 2. Preconditions to Take Off- The society and leadership become more flexible and open to change.
 3. Takeoff- The country goes through its own industrial revolution, the population is sustained, urbanization increases, and the mass production of technology occurs.
 4. Drive to Maturity- Population growth slows and technology and special industries diffuse. Also, international trade expands.
 5. High Mass Consumption- High incomes, and there is a spread of goods and services. By now most of the population will be in the economy's service section.

Rostow's Model in the World

Few countries have followed this model but a few are New Zealand, the US, some European nations, Japan and Australia. The US reached stage five first, then came Europe and Japan.



Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

**This theory was proposed by and named after Immanuel Wallerstein.

**It is composed of 3 basic tenets:

- 1) The world economy has one market and a **global division of labor**.
 - The world economy is capitalist, beginning around 1450 and encompassing the globe by 1900.
 - **Capitalism**: In the world economy, people, corporations, and states produce goods and exchange them on the world market, with the goal of achieving profit.
 - To generate a profit, producers seek the cheapest labor, drawing from the globe.
 - Producers also gain profit by commodifying everything. **Commodification** is the process of placing a price on a good and then buying, selling, and trading the good.
- 2) Although the world has multiple states, almost everything takes place within the context of the world economy.
 - **Colonialism** set up this system—exporting the politically independent state and also constructing an interdependent global economy.
 - The economies of the world are tied together, generating intended and unintended consequences that fundamentally change places.
- 3) The world economy has a **three-tier structure**: the core, periphery, and semi-periphery.
 - **Core** processes incorporate higher levels of education, higher salaries, and more technology—they generate more wealth in the world economy. They take place in more developed countries (most importantly North America and Western Europe).
 - **Periphery** processes incorporate lower levels of education, lower salaries, and less technology—they generate less wealth in the world economy. They take place in less developed countries that are kept in poverty by the core countries' lack of investment in them.
 - **Semi-periphery**: places where both core and periphery processes are occurring—they are exploited by the core but in turn exploit the periphery. (They act as a buffer zone between the core and periphery and prevent the polarization of the world into two extremes.) Examples include the Four Asian Tigers, as well as China and India.
 - This structure helps explain how colonial powers were able to amass great concentrations of wealth (through plantations, exploitation of labor, and cheap raw materials).

Dependency Theory: A critique of the modernization model that states that the relationships between powerful countries control the economic development of less powerful areas.

**As a result of this, there is little hope for economic prosperity in poorer countries because they depend on the wealthier countries.

This is a **structuralist theory: it holds that economic disparities are built into the global economy system—people built, organized, and structured the world economy in a certain way that cannot be changed easily.

Methods of Measuring Development

GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

- The total monetary value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year
- Measures a nation's wealth

GDP normally increases as the population increases.

GDP per capita may decrease when population increases.

GDP per capita

- The GDP divided by the size of the nation's population
- The theoretical amount of money each individual gets in a country
- Better way to determine the economic state of a country

India: High GDP but low GDP per capita due to its large population

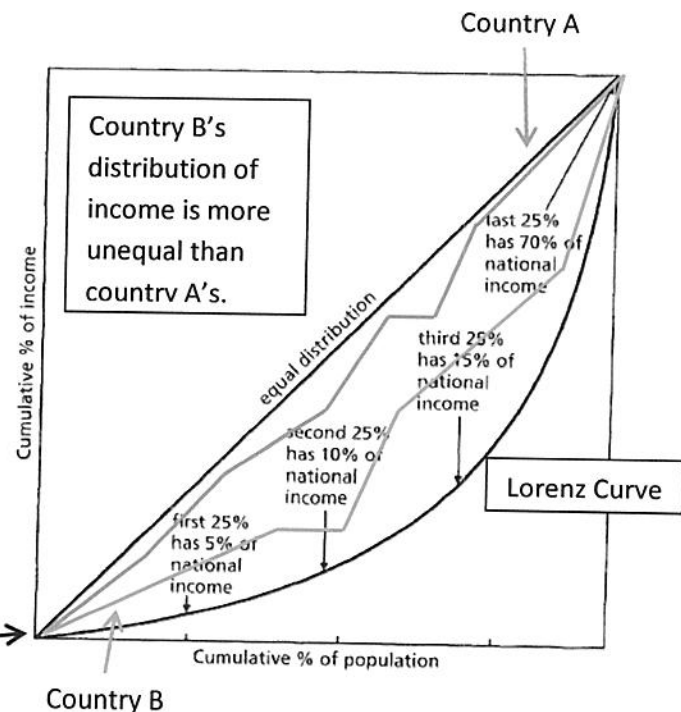
Luxembourg: Low GDP but high GDP per capita due to its small population

HDI (Human Development Index)

- To determine social and economic development
 - life expectancy
 - average years of schooling; literacy levels
 - income
- Higher ranked = more developed (US-3, Haiti-161)

GII (Gender Inequality Index)

- expose differences in the distribution of achievements between men and women
 - reproductive health
 - Empowerment: increasing the economical, political, social, educational strength of individuals
 - Labor market participation
- 0-1: 0 = 0% inequality, 1 = 100% inequality



Gini Index

- the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country
- Lorenz Curve: The closer you are to the Lorenz Curve, the more unequal a country's income distribution.
- 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality

Development

LDCs

Higher TFR
Higher CBR
Little to no access to health care
Lower education levels
Not as good utilities and sanitation

MDCs

Lower TFR
Lower CBR
Access to health care
Higher education levels
Better utilities and sanitation

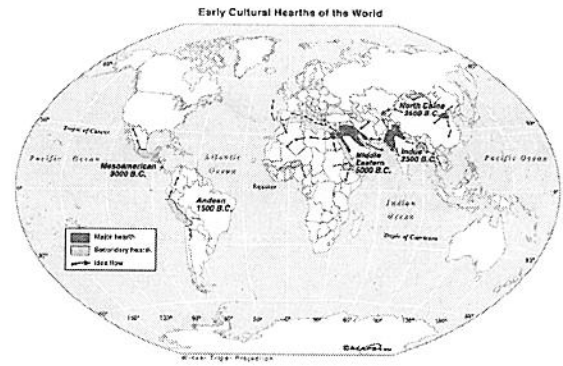
Origin and Evolution:

1st and 2nd Urban Revolution

For tens of thousands of years, cities have brought cultures, people, and ideas together. Cities are areas of trade commerce as well as areas of residence and industry. Cities were created by food surpluses and a higher social class of people. Once a city was made, it then has to grow. Cities have been growing steadily, but the cities had peaks in their development. These periods of time when cities had these peaks are known as the first and the second Urban Revolutions.

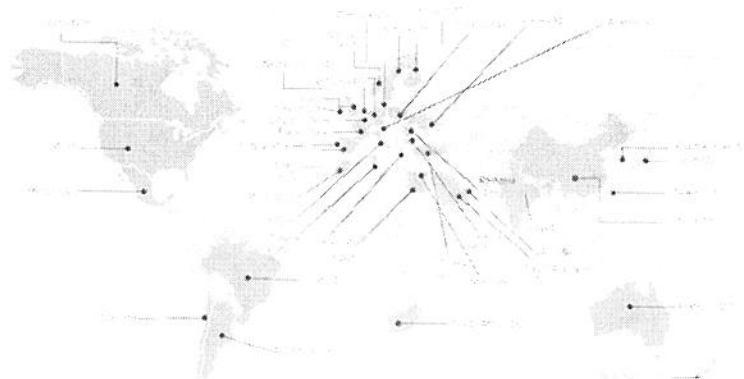
The First Urban Revolution

- ⊙ The beginning of cities. Cities started in small agricultural cities. These cities were clustered, small, and the population was centered on agriculture. The cities that we are familiar with started in 5 hearths:
 - ◆ **Hwanghe Wei River Valley [1500 BCE]** - Cities centralized around tall central structures surrounded by brick walls for ruling social classes.
 - ◆ **Indus River Valley [2200 BCE]** - Had homogeneous housing styles disregarding social classes.
 - ◆ **Mesoamerica [200 BCE]** - Had religious centers.
 - ◆ **Mesopotamia [3500 BCE]** - Had numerous temples; cities characterized by social classes.
 - ◆ **Nile River Valley [3200 BCE]** - The cities had *sovereignty* over their regions. They used irrigation systems, which sets them apart from other hearths.



The Second Urban Revolution

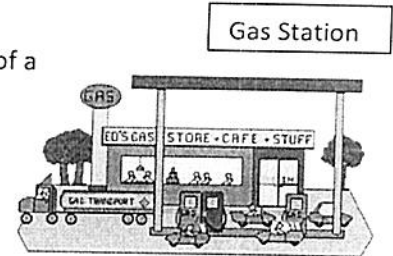
- ⊙ The idea of cities soon *diffused* to other areas, like Greece and Rome.
- ⊙ It wasn't until the 1800's to the early 1900's when cities' development reached the 2nd Industrial Revolution began. This Revolution coincided with the *Industrial Revolution*.
- ⊙ More cities meant that more people went to cities to work in manufacturing in large numbers.
- ⊙ There are two things that made this possible:
 - ◆ The *Second Agricultural Revolution* improved food production and created **larger** food surpluses.
 - ◆ Industrialization encouraged the growth of cities near industrial resources.



The Urban Hierarchy: From Hamlet to Megalopolis

I. Hamlet

- a. Composed of a **small rural settlement**, or a small component of a larger settlement or municipality. Hamlets are typically unincorporated. Hamlets have little to no significance.
- b. What things you can find in a hamlet:
 - i. Gas Station, A small cluster of homes.



II. Village

- a. Composed of a clustered human settlement of **hundreds to a few thousands**. Villages have a local significance.
- b. What new things you can find in a village:
 - i. Grocery Store, A larger cluster of homes



III. Town

- a. Composed of a **larger settlement that has thousands of residents**. Towns have significance that is easily noticeable.
- b. What new things you can find in a town:
 - i. Doctor, Dentist, other important services.



IV. City

- a. Composed of an **even larger settlement in the tens and hundreds of thousands**. Cities have significant impacts on the surrounding landscape.
- b. What new things you can find in a city:
 - i. Specialized services.

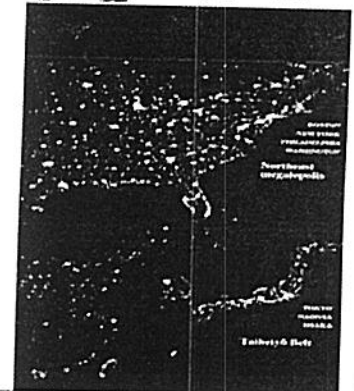


V. Metropolitan Area

- a. **The surrounding landscape that a larger city influences heavily.**
- b. Micropolitan Statistical Area- smaller.
- c. Metropolitan Statistical Area- larger.

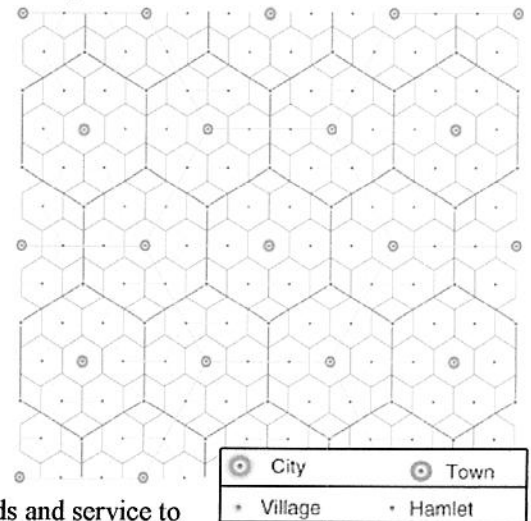
VI. Megalopolis

- a. **Massive agglomeration of supercities.**
- b. Technically, the closest official term to this is Combined Statistical Area.
- c. Need to know:
 - i. **Northeast Megalopolis- Northeast United States.**
 - ii. **Taiheiyō Belt/Tokaido Corridor- Southern Japan.**



Central Place Theory

- **Central Place Theory**- a spatial theory in urban geography that attempts to explain the reasons behind the distribution patterns, size, and number of cities and towns around the world
 - Developed by Walter Christaller in 1933
 - Assumptions
 - An evenly distributed population, purchasing power, and resources
 - All settlements are equidistant and exist in a triangular lattice pattern
 - An all flat surface with no barriers and with no variation in climate
 - Goods and services can be sold in all directions and transport costs are equal
 - Urban Hierarchy- Metropolis>City>Town>Village>Hamlet
- **Generalizations**
 1. The larger the settlements are in size, the fewer in number they will be
 2. The larger the settlements grow in size, the greater the distance between them
 3. As a settlement increases in size, the range and number of its functions will increase
 4. As a settlement increases in size, the number of higher order services will increase
- **Hexagonal Hinterland**
 - A hexagon shape will eliminate any unserved areas that might occur by using a circle
 - The hexagons represent the sphere of influence
- **Key Terms**
 - **Sphere of Influence (SOI)**- region over which a state or organization has a significant influence on the culture, economy, or politics
 - **Central Place**- a settlement that depends on the sale of goods and service to the people in the surrounding area
 - *** Threshold**- the minimum number of people needed to support a central place in order for it to function
 - Reasons thresholds could drop
 - A drop in population
 - Change in culture
 - Introduction of substitutes
 - *** Range**- the maximum distance beyond which a person will not travel to purchase a good or service
 - **Low order goods**- Necessities- cheap products that are purchased frequently (low range and threshold)
 - **High order goods**- Luxuries- not essential and are purchased infrequently (high range and threshold)
 - An example of a low order good would be Walmart. Walmart sells groceries that people need and purchase often. An example of a high order good would be a BMW car dealership. Cars are a luxury and are not purchased often.
 - ✳ Small settlements, such as hamlets, would have a few low order goods. Larger settlements, such as a city, would have more low order goods and high order goods.



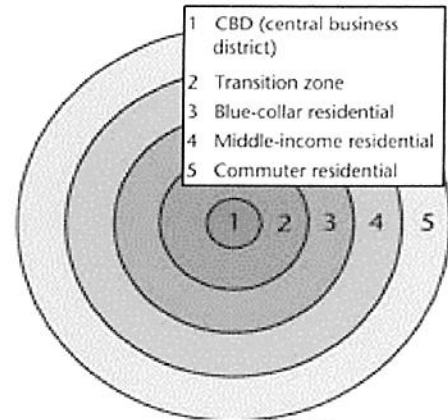
For more information see pages 230-240 in the textbook

North American City Models

-Older
-More CBD
Focus
-Smaller

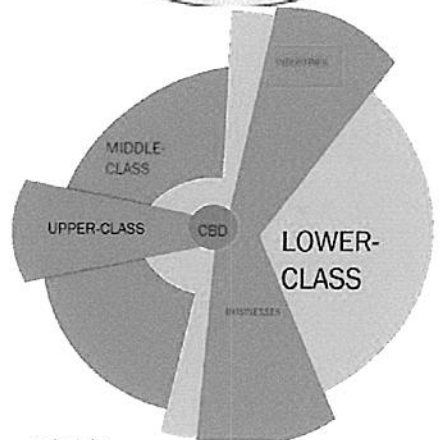
➤ Concentric Zone Model

- By Ernest Burgess in 1942.
- Model is in use during the walking/horse car era.
- Based on socioeconomics class, transportation costs, and the Central Business District (CBD).
- Lower class lives near the CBD. Upper and middle class live away from the CBD.
- There is intensive housing near the CBD and extensive housing farther from it.
 - Bid rent- closer to the CBD has more expensive land than farther from the CBD.



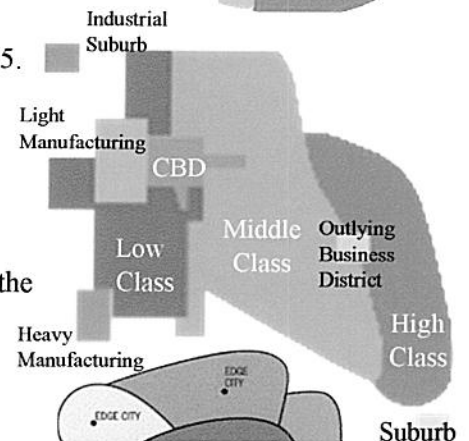
➤ Sector Model

- By Homer Hoyt in 1939.
- Model is in use during the electric street car era.
- Based on socioeconomics class, and transportation costs.
- Upper class lives far away from the lower class.
- Lower class lives near the Industrial sector. Upper class lives near the Education and Recreation sector.



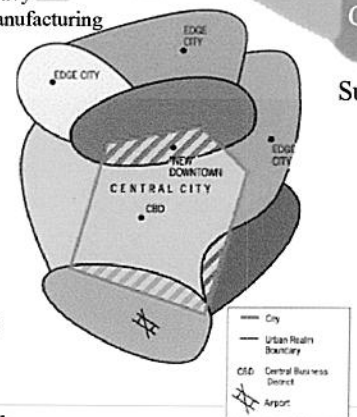
➤ Multiple Nuclei Model

- By Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945.
- Model is in use during the automobile era.
- Urban growth occurs anywhere, when given the opportunity.
 - Edge Cities occur
 - Stores in suburbs
- Lower class lives near manufacturing areas and the Upper class lives far away from the CBD near edge cities.



➤ Urban Realms Model

- By James Vance in 1964.
- Model is in use during the highway era.
- Each realm is a separate economic, social, and political entity that is linked together to form a metro.
- No CBD focus. There are more edge cities.
- Former downtown has poor residents. Ghettoization will occur.



-Younger
-Less CBD
Focus
-Larger

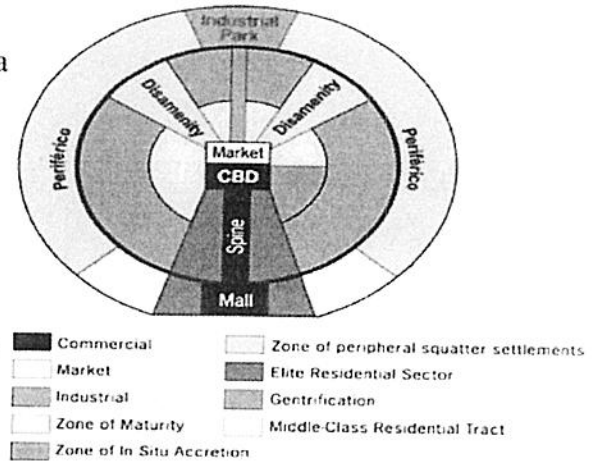
For more information see pages 240-244 in the textbook

City Models Beyond North America

Griffin-Ford Model:

- Models Latin American cities in the periphery
- Blends the Concentric Zone and Sector models
- Contains a central CBD split into a traditional market area and a modern CBD
- Commercial Spine extends from CBD and is surrounded by high-income residents
- Mall is located at the end of the commercial spine and forms a node on the edge of the city
- Socioeconomic levels and housing quality decrease with greater distance from the CBD; squatter settlements dominate the periphery (periférico) and disamenity sector
- Shows the large differences between the spaces of privilege and poverty within the city

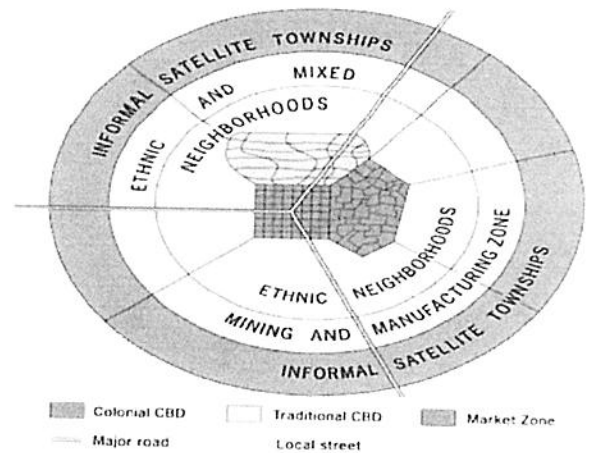
A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE



De Blij Model:

- Shows three CBDs (colonial, market, and traditional) that reflect the history of African cities
- Colonial CBD is connected to surrounding area by planned transportation routes
- CBDs are surrounded by ethnic neighborhoods reflecting many of the many tribes in Africa
- Mining and manufacturing jobs are located far from the CBDs and reflect the types of jobs found in African cities
- Satellite townships composed of squatter settlements are located at the edge of the city
- Lack of many socioeconomic classes due to widespread poverty

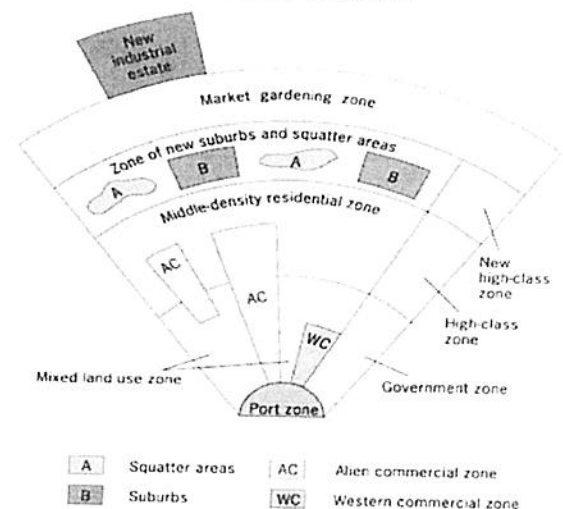
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



McGee Model:

- Old colonial port zone and the commercial district around it form the focus of the city
- No formal CBD, elements of a CBD spread throughout the city in clusters such as the government zone, Western commercial zone, alien commercial zone, and mixed land-use zone
- New industrial sectors are being developed on the outskirts of the city
- Residential zones and the hybrid structure of sectors and zones are similar to the Griffin-Ford model
- Includes middle-income housing in a suburban zone unlike the Griffin-Ford model, reflecting the larger middle class in Southeast Asian cities

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



Gentrification and Urban Revitalization

Gentrification- The processes of rehabilitating old structures in blighted areas instead of demolishing them to build new ones.

- This happens when wealthy people buy old buildings to renovate them.
 - These new shops and restaurants help the local economy by selling local goods.
- Gentrification is a huge *centripetal force*—new areas like this attract lots of middle-income citizens by creating jobs and services.
 - Most of the citizens that are attracted aren't the average Suburban dweller—like artists or gays and lesbians.

Advantages: Raise in property value, the city thrives because of population increase, and the economy boosts.

Disadvantages: Some people will just tear down the buildings (*Tear-downs*), and it can displace low income residents.

An example of Gentrification is *NuLu* or New Louisville. On E. Market Street a group of new locally owned restaurants have been built in an area that was previously on the decline.

Urban Revitalization- Also known as Urban Redevelopment, urban revitalization is renovating a declining part of a city called blight so that people come back and the area thrives once more.

- This can be done by blight removal, gentrification, and sprawl.
 - All of these ways requires people to move back and clean up the area.
- Most of the time urban revitalization involves new shopping centers and cultural attract

Advantages: It draws people creating a community, it creates jobs, and the city looks cleaner

Disadvantages: people like squatters can be displaced and it can cost tons of money to rebuild.

An example of this is Detroit. After the Great Depression, Detroit lost its main source of income—the auto industry. After WWII people began investing in it and although it is still one of America's poorest cities it is on the rise again.

For more information see pages:

- Gentrification.....Pg. 250
- Urban Revitalization....Pg. 249

Suburbanization, White Flight Sprawl, Decentralization, Smart Growth, and New Urbanism

Suburbanization- is the growth of areas on the outside of an urban area, called suburbs (a suburb is a built-up area around a city)

- One of the many causes of urban sprawl

Advantages

- Homes are cheaper
- Congestion less common
- Less pollution
- Less crime

Disadvantages

- More segregated due to white flight
- Expensive to build
- Industry business leave the city and go to the people and money in the suburbs

White Flight Sprawl- is when all of the whites and wealthy people move to the suburbs along with businesses causing the inner-city to decay and the suburbs to be crowded

Causes

- Creation of highways
- Redlining and blockbusting
- Housing shortages

Effects

- Segregation
- Decay of the city
- Urban blight

Decentralization- forces that draw people and businesses out of the central city and into the suburbs

- Tendency for people and business to locate outside of the city because of:
 - White flight
 - Wealth outside of city
 - Urban decay

Smart Growth- an urban planning and transportation theory that concentrates growth in compact centers to avoid sprawl

Advantages

- Range of housing options
- Walkable neighborhoods
- Preserve open space
- Variety of transportation
- Compact building design

Disadvantages

- Increase land costs
- Increase development costs
- Reduce privacy

New Urbanism- an urban design movement that promotes walkable neighborhoods containing a range of housing and job types

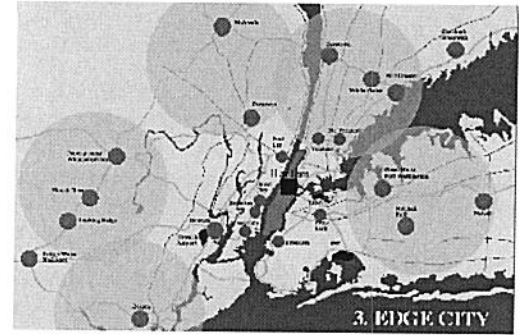
- Believe it will help:
 - Reduce traffic congestion
 - Increase affordable housing
 - Rein in suburban sprawl

For more information, visit these pages in the textbook

Pg. 240, Pg. 250, Pg. 254

Edge Cities

- Idea invented by Joel Garreau
- Center of business, shopping, and entertainment outside of the original CBD. (Refer to the graphic)



<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsap/courses>

Table 2

Boomburb Metro Summary

State	Region	No.	Boomburb Population	Metro Population	Percent
1 AZ	Phoenix	7	1,371,159	3,251,876	42.2
2 CA	Los Angeles	18	2,863,724	16,373,645	18.1
3 CA	San Diego	3	468,144	2,913,833	16.6
5 CA	San Francisco	4	586,389	7,039,362	8.3
6 CO	Denver	3	521,459	2,582,506	20.2
7 FL	Miami	3	481,395	3,876,380	12.4
8 FL	Tampa	1	100,787	2,395,977	4.5
9 IL	Chicago	1	129,358	9,157,540	1.4
10 NV	Las Vegas	2	290,889	1,563,262	18.6
11 OR	Portland	1	136,924	2,265,223	6.0
12 TX	Dallas	7	1,323,908	5,221,801	25.4
13 UT	Salt Lake City	1	100,036	1,333,914	8.2
14 VA	Norfolk	1	109,184	1,569,541	12.7
15 WA	Seattle	1	109,569	3,564,780	3.1
Total		53	8,790,766	62,999,640	14.0

<http://www.public.asu.edu/~icprv/co>

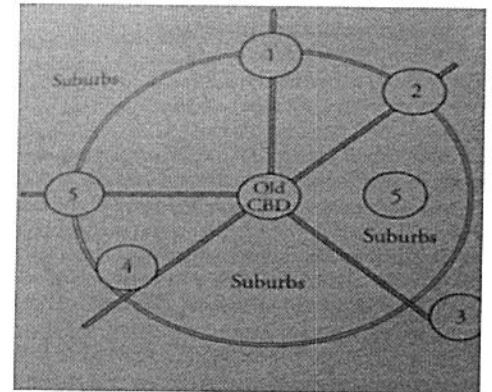
Boomburbs

- Rapidly growing city of 100,000 or more on the edge of a major area
- Has the feel and look of a big city but lacks a downtown area

examples - Scottsdale, AZ
Arlington, TX

Galactic City Model

New suburban CBDs have become specialized towards industrial sectors. Essentially this model is a post-industrial city. Manufacturing has become more specialized. The new places for the manufacturing are on smaller land that is more affordable. An example of a city that follows this model is San Francisco



Greenfields

Greenfields are a type of edge city. They are belts of agriculture on the edge of metropolitan areas. They improve air quality in urban areas, and protect natural environments around the city.

Uptowns

Uptowns are centers built over an old town, sometimes being a satellite city. The Rosslyn–Ballston Corridor is an example of an uptown, being surrounded by office and retail space.

Edge cities - pgs 243-244

Urban Poverty, Slums, and Squatter Settlements

URBAN POVERTY

- **Urban Poverty** is when people in an urban area live in poor conditions such as crude housing and/or do not make a substantial income.
- **Absolute poverty** is a type of urban poverty in which a person receives less than \$1 a day. (This is according to the UN)
- **Relative poverty** is a type of urban poverty in which a person receives less income than others in the same country or subdivision.

SLUMS

- Slums are legal, unlike squatter settlements. The residents merely have an extremely low socioeconomic level.
- Slums consist of houses made of scrap materials such as cardboard or sheets of metal.
- Some terminology:
 - **Favelas** are slums in Brazil.
 - **Barrios** are slums in Mexico.
 - **Shantytowns** are slums on the outskirts of cities.

SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

- Squatter settlements are illegal, unlike slums.
- These appear when people, looking for work, come to the city and do not find it. They then live on the outskirts of the city unauthorized, having no money to do so properly.



Slum (above); Squatter settlement diagram (below)



Primate Cities- city that has a population two or more times the population of the second largest city

- An extreme example of this is in Thailand. Thailand's largest city, Bangkok, has a population of about 6.9 million people over 9 times the size of the country's next largest city, Samut Prakan, with a population of 700,000 people.
- Primate cities tend to become economic, cultural, and political centers of the specific country.
 - Because primate cities have the most people and in many cases are the capital city they act as magnets. They attract all the factories, businesses, and cultural and educational resources.
 - Also, because it is the capital it acts as the political and administrative center of the country.
 - All of this creates uneven development within a country.

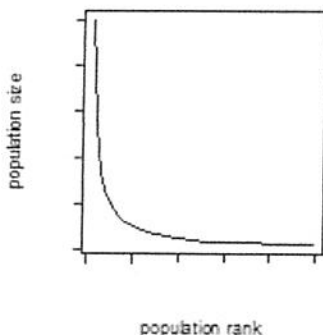
Major Primate Cities	
Athens	Greece
Baghdad	Iraq
Bangkok	Thailand
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Cairo	Egypt
Jakarta	Indonesia
London	England
Mexico City	Mexico
Paris	France
Seoul	Korea
Tehran	Iran



In this map the countries in grey have a primate city and the countries in black do not. Primate cities are not exclusive to LDCs because European countries such as England and France

Rank-size Rule- rule that explains the sizes of cities in a country. A proportion of the largest city would represent the population of the second and subsequently smaller cities.

- The rule uses the proportion $(1/n)$ where "n" in the denominator is the city rank. So the largest city in the country is the base and what all the other cities go off of.
- For example if the largest city has a population of 1,000,000 people then the next largest city would be $(1/2)$ so it would be 500,000 people. Then the third largest city would be $(1/3)$ and would have the population of 333,333 people etc.
- The goal of the rank-size rule was to create a graphical description of the size distribution of cities within a country.
- Some countries' urban hierarchies fit the rule devised by George Zipf but now geographers use the rule as a probability model because many assumptions are made in this rule.



This graph is what the population size of cities would be according to the rank-size rule.

- There aren't many examples of the rank-size rule today. In Indian state Maharashtra the city sizes are similar to the rule.

